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MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1560

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## CONTENTS

Party Work: Political and Ideological Training (AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Apr, May 80).....	1
Ideological Training in a Bomber Regiment, by A. Mironov Political Training in a Motorized Rifle Division, by P. Pogasiy Need for Security Stressed, by I. Noskov	
DOSAAB: Training Facilities and Equipment (Various sources, various dates).....	12
Trade School in Alma-Ata, by Yu. Dobrov Air Training Equipment Discussed, by Yu. Utkin New Parachute Described, by A. Volkov, and V. Mironov	
Party Work: Training, Indoctrination (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates).....	21
In an Air Force Interceptor Regiment, by V. Filatov In Moscow Military District, by V. Dolgov Comparison of Komsomol Groups, by N. Ryazanov Problems With Local Military Newspapers	
DOSAAB: Proceedings of Central Committee's Fifth Plenum (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 23 Nov 80).....	34
Fifth Plenum Participants Report of Pokryshkin's Speech Central Committee Decree Mosyaykin Report Work of Auditing Commission Reviewed	

## PARTY WORK: POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

### Ideological Training in a Bomber Regiment

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 7, Apr 80 pp 7-10

[Article by Lt Col A. Mironov, deputy regimental commander for political affairs, 1st Class military navigator: "With the Initiative's Originators: Aviators' Moral Heights"]

[Text] Aviators of our Red Banner bomber regiment fervently responded to decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation, and became the initiators of socialist competition in their branch of the Armed Forces. Our regiment completely fulfilled its socialist pledges and won the title of outstanding in the past training year. The unit personnel's military labor was recognized with the USSR Minister of Defense Pennant for Courage and Military Valor.

"Preserve and strengthen labor enthusiasm and the rhythm of jubilee competition"--this call by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev now has become the fighting motto of the aviators. And that which yesterday seemed to us to be new and difficult and was gained in strenuous struggle now has become a supporting platform from which our ascent to new heights of combat proficiency continues. In fulfilling the order of the party and people, unit personnel appealed to all aviators in the USSR Armed Forces to fulfill Lenin's behests sacredly, to improve combat and political training, to heighten vigilance and always be ready to defend the Motherland and the great achievements of socialism. The regiment's personnel planned the following goals in their socialist pledges for the current training year:

--To increase ideological conditioning steadfastly and continue a further detailed study of the Leninist ideological-theoretical heritage, the CPSU's heroic history, decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU CC plenums, the USSR Constitution, works and speeches by CPSU CC General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and his instructions on defense of the socialist homeland.

--To ensure that all the soldiers' knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy is transformed into firm ideological conviction and an active position in life, and that it contributes to exemplary performance of military duty and an



increase in vigilance and constant readiness to defend the Motherland and the interests of socialism. As before, party and Komsomol members will be in the fore in all matters.

In fulfilling the CPSU CC Decree entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," to focus attention on developing the personnel's utter devotion to the party cause and communist ideals, love for the socialist homeland, proletarian internationalism and a class hatred for imperialism and its accomplices. Steadfastly develop high moral-political and combat qualities and an ability to defeat the enemy under all conditions of modern warfare in the flight crews and all personnel.

--Persistently increase the regiment's combat readiness. Achieve a reduction in the regiment's readiness times for take-off through the high class rating of specialists of all categories, expert mastery of aviation equipment and weapons, precise organization of work, strict supervision over performance of technological processes in preparing aviation systems, and an improvement in personnel training.

--Continue to improve the level of the crews' air schooling and tactical and weapons expertise, and master the most effective methods of conducting combat operations. On the basis of a thorough knowledge of technology, aerodynamics and tactics, achieve full use of the aviation system's combat capabilities and real implementation of the aviators' mottos: "Every missile, bomb and round on target," "Destroy the assigned target with the first attack," and "Fly at night as in the day."

By year's end the regiment is to have 100 percent 1st Class specialists among airship commanders and 87 percent among airship navigators. Six crews are to win the high title of "Sniper."

--Ensure high organization and precise rhythm of flights and their guaranteed safety on the basis of faultless fulfillment of laws of flying service. Persistently increase the flying methods proficiency of commanders and instructors. Make fuller use of trainer systems, objective monitoring equipment and every minute of training time. Show constant concern for improving the training facility. Permit no oversimplification or indulgences. Have an average grade no lower than 4.6 for the primary types of flight and ground training.

--Keep aviation equipment and weapons in exemplary condition, struggle persistently for its competent maintenance, adopt progressive servicing methods and improve the quality of periodic technical servicing. Raise the level of rationalization and invention. Strictly follow a regime of economy and take a thrifty attitude toward expenditure of material values. By year's end have 98 percent rated technicians and mechanics, including 75 percent masters and 1st or 2d class specialists. Make at least 40 rationalization proposals. Accomplish a 10-percent reduction in expenditure of the resource of ground support facilities for each flying hour.

--By making vigorous use of socialist competition to raise the quality and effectiveness of combat and political training, introduce a spirit of competitiveness and healthy rivalry in it each day by ensuring broad publicity and comparability of the results achieved, and adopt the experience of masters, 1st Class specialists and training otlichniki promptly.

--All pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians and junior aviation specialists are to join in the struggle for the title of best in the profession and for outstanding crews, technical teams and subunits. By year's end have 62 percent of combat and political training otlichniki, 66 percent outstanding crews and subunits, and 70 percent outstanding teams and aircraft. Reaffirm the title of outstanding regiment.

--Bear the honor and dignity of the Soviet aviator on high, fulfill requirements of the military oath and regulations sacredly and inviolably and augment the combat traditions of older generations. Conduct a resolute struggle for faultless conduct and for maintaining high efficiency and firm military order in the regiment. Strictly observe the norms of communist morality and ethics and display intolerance toward the slightest infractions of discipline. Participate actively in socio-political, mass cultural and sports work. Struggle persistently for exemplary upkeep of the military post, airfield and service installations and win one of the first places in the competitive review conducted in the Air Force. Train 80 percent ranking athletes and VSK [Military Sports Complex] badge-wearers and place the unit athletic facility in exemplary condition by the opening of the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow.

Unit personnel are consolidating what was achieved in competition from flight to flight and are striving to mark the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of Victory with new successes and make this year one of Leninist shock military labor. Results of pledge fulfillment by personnel of the squadron commanded by 1st Class military pilot Lt Col V. Kamenev are confirmation of this.

The increased party influence on all aspects of the military collective's life is an important factor of the squadron aviators' concerted work. In fulfilling instructions of the Party Central Committee on further improvement of ideological and political indoctrination work, this subunit's party bureau devotes great attention to the moral aspect of competition. It is no accident that a number of the aviators' pledges contain the following points: "Strictly observe the norms of communist morality and ethics..."

The party bureau, party members, Komsomol activists and agitators are genuine assistants to the commanders here in developing the aviators' high moral qualities. In their practical work with people they skillfully combine methods of persuasion with intelligent use of means of disciplinary influence.

The healthy atmosphere, faultless discipline and mutual understanding of people in this and other collectives of the regiment contribute to the development in them of a favorable situation both for successful development of competition and for the aviators' professional growth and moral development.

In the process of organizing competition in the unit, we ensure that it is permeated with a struggle for conscious military discipline and deep understanding of the social importance of our daily work, and with a desire for moral improvement. All this is reflected both in individual and collective socialist pledges.

The agitators are reliable assistants to the commanders in this important work. Their chief weapon is their word and personal example in everything.

...The crew is ready for flying. In the time remaining until take-off, military navigator 2d Class Sr Lt V. Nalivayko goes over the notes he made earlier once more. The habit of comparing his work with aviators during a flight inspection has become the rule for him. Navigator Nalivayko proved himself to be a capable organizer of mass agitation measures. He conducts imaginative individual work with the soldiers and constantly assists the laggards. He keeps his field of view on the experience of masters of combat application, the best flight engineers and training otlichniki. For example, at Capt A. Drozdov's advice, he generalized the work experience of Sr Lt V. Fadyushin, a comrade in competition who was first among the young navigators to become a 2d Class specialist.

Experience of the integrated approach to ideological indoctrination work in the regiment indicates that its effectiveness depends not only on capable use of the entire arsenal of ideological forms and means, but also on the indoctrinators' education, culture and personal example. The moral influence of commanders, political workers and activists is exceptionally great when their words are backed up by practical work.

Servicing team agitator Lt A. Zholobov, for example, skillfully ties in each topic of his discussion with tasks of fulfilling the pledges planned by the personnel. He often can be seen surrounded by privates. The experienced officer's support also is felt by Lt Yu. Sviridov, the young servicing team agitator. Constant work with people produces great satisfaction for agitator Officer Zholobov.

The development of high ideals and morality above all assumes the aviators' thorough mastery of the most advanced scientific ideology of modern times--Marxism-Leninism. The young unit officers are given necessary help in this important matter as well. For example, party member and agitator Z. Serbin helps them draw up individual work plans to raise their ideological-political level, military and professional expertise and cultural horizons. Capt Serbin himself is a model in fulfillment of official duties and always backs up the agitator's words with personal example.

Unit commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations and activists of verbal political agitation make effective use of a tested form of mass agitation work such as indoctrinating aviators in the example of Lenin's life and work and the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people. A series of lectures entitled "V. I. Lenin and Modern Times" was arranged at the initiative of members of the agitprop group and Lenin readings were held in the subunit.

In the ideological-moral indoctrination of the aviators we make active use of propaganda and explanations of decisions of the 25th party congress, the USSR Constitution, materials of the November 1979 CPSU CC Plenum, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches, works and his remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [The Rebirth] and "Tselina" [The Virgin Lands].

The unit enlisted men's club held an interesting topical evening entitled "Genealogy of an Exploit," where the speaker was Hero SU Ya. F. Pavlov, a famed defender of Stalingrad soil who came to the garrison. Great Patriotic War veterans N. I. Abramov, P. A. Plaksin and others also have been guests in the regiment.

The shock military work itself, which tempers the aviators morally and physically, strengthens will, courage and valor and develops initiative also contributes to the



development of high moral-political and combat qualities and to the birth of patriotic initiative and new traditions. These qualities help regimental personnel confidently gain that moral height which gives them the right to bear worthily the baton of competition initiator in Armed Forces aviation in the Leninist jubilee year.

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#### Political Training in a Motorized Rifle Division

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 9, May 80 pp 3-5

[Article by Lt Col P. Pogasiy, chief of political department of Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev, Iron Motorized Rifle Division of Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "With the Initiative's Originators: Introducing Foremost Experience"]

[Text] Our Samara-Ul'yanovsk, Berdichev, Iron, Order of October Revolution, Triple Red Banner, Orders of Suvorov and Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Motorized Rifle Division has written more than one vivid page in the heroic annals of the Soviet Armed Forces over more than 60 years. In the last training year its personnel achieved new successes in combat improvement, the results of the soldiers' strenuous work and their high political and job activeness.

Every third soldier in the division became an otlichnik of combat and political training and 91 percent became rated specialists, including 65 percent 1st or 2d class specialists. Relying on the foundations laid down last year, division personnel joined actively in socialist competition under the motto "Sacredly fulfill Lenin's behests, improve combat and political training, increase vigilance and always be ready to defend the Motherland and the great achievements of socialism."

The months of winter training have passed, but the memories of the Samara-Ul'yanovsk soldiers have fresh impressions of the meeting of representatives of the Iron Division's units and subunits which discussed tasks of the new phase of competition and participation in the movement for foremost combined unit. Speakers in the meeting included division commander Col A. Rodionov, Lt Col (Res) I. Lyakhov, a veteran of the combined unit, Capt O. Dubenkov, Sr Lt A. Prikhod'ko, Lt Yu. Chistyakov and Pvt A. Brezhnev. They called on personnel to mark 1980, the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, with new achievements in military labor.

The meeting's participants resolved in the name of all personnel:

In the training year of 1980 the division will struggle vigorously for the title of foremost combined unit in the Ground Forces. The combat readiness of units and subunits will rise to a new level and the quality of field schooling will increase. There will be a further reduction in the time for making units and subunits combat ready. Motorized riflemen pledged to conduct all tactical exercises, including those with field fire, with grades of outstanding or good. Thirty percent of the companies and batteries will become outstanding. Those authorized will obtain a class rating and at least 70 percent of the personnel will increase their ratings by the end of the training year. The struggle for mastering related specialties, for full interchangeability in squads, crews and teams and for bettering the norms

will take on a new scope. Ninety percent of personnel in the division will be ranking athletes and 85 percent will be VSK badge wearers.

Subunits which have been outstanding for a number of years headed up competition in the winter training period. These are the companies where senior lieutenants L. Filippov and S. Fil' are the commanders. These collectives generated such patriotic initiatives as "Hit targets with the first rounds and bursts at maximum range and with minimum expenditure of ammunition," "Not one laggard nearby!," "For effective use of training time" and "Our shock military labor for the Lenin jubilee." The struggle to fulfill socialist pledges is becoming particularly intense at the firing range, the tank training area and in the field. Each day of combat training here is a test of military maturity.

...Field firing was under way. That day Mar SU K. S. Moskalenko, Chief Inspector of the Ministry of Defense and Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR, was observing the tankers' actions. One run, a second and a third. Sergeants K. Uzhitskiy and M. Ivashko and Pvt I. Prokopyk conducted fire in a frontline manner. The rounds they fired hit the very center of the targets.

...First rocket launcher Pvt S. Grishin, a Komsomol activist was in the attackers' skirmish line. As always, he acted resolutely and with initiative this time as well. He hit an "enemy" tank which appeared in a sniperlike manner, which contributed to successful accomplishment of the mission facing the subunit.

Mar SU Moskalenko gave high praise to the tankers' and the rocket launcher's fire proficiency by awarding the soldiers "Commanders'" wristwatches.

After the "battle" colleagues congratulated Pvt Sergey Grishin, and agitators and party members Sgt Leonid Selivoshko and Pvt Vladimir Pasternak told the soldiers how the rocket launcher achieved such success.

When the field exercise was over the command element, political department, party and Komsomol activists and subunit agitators ensured that the secrets of expertise of these remarkable gunners became the property of all division personnel. And there are many such examples of efficient propaganda of the best specialists' successes. Guided by instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that dissemination of foremost experience and advanced forms and methods of work is one of the chief directions of organizational, mass political and ideological work, the agitprop aktiv strives to accomplish this task imaginatively. Dissemination of foremost experience and an opportunity for its practical repetition represents one of the most important Leninist principles of organizing socialist competition. Its capable use in practice brooks no stereotyped approach and requires initiative and a systematic, persistent search for effective forms of generalization and implementation.

Forces, seminars, rallies for training otlichniki and competition winners, technical and weapons conferences and conferences to exchange experience have become a firm practice in our division's organizational work. For example, Regiment "X" conducts these activities in an organized manner and they are distinguished by high effectiveness. Lecture groups and schools of advanced experience function well, directed by experienced methods specialists and capable competition organizers officers A. Novogorodtsev, V. Ionov and M. Sharipov. Classes are held with various categories of servicemen in a differentiated manner once a month.



Wide use also is made of various forms of mass agitation work.

For example, the tankers listened with interest to the story about Jr Sgt Nikolay Romanishin, commander of the Tank imeni Hero SU Ya. Vergun, who hits targets only with the first round or first burst. His valuable experience has been adopted by the personnel.

In propagandizing advanced experience, we do not forget the category of young officers, the platoon commanders. Organization of training and effectiveness of competition depends largely on them and so in the development period the support of capable commanders and indoctrinators and of senior comrades is very important for them. The work experience of Capt B. Polyakov as well as of Sr Lt V. Andryushchenko and WO F. Pidlyaskiy also has been generalized in the division for this purpose.

Demonstration classes and instructional methods classes play an important part in the improvement of command qualities and development of the officers' methods proficiency. Along with propaganda of the experience of best methods specialists, they permit one to gain conviction from practical experience as to the value of new elements born in the course of socialist competition and to develop a uniform methodology. A demonstration class on firing held in the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Capt B. Polyakov was instructive in this regard.

The officers clearly saw that the integrated approach to organizing classes, use of new techniques in performing exercises, competitiveness in working the norms, and effective use of training time represents those reserves which have to be used capably.

Party members among the first-term personnel, Komsomol activists and agitators play a large role in the struggle to ensure that there is no laggard next to an otlichnik and that all soldiers promptly adopt the experience of right-flankers of competition. As a rule, party and Komsomol meetings conduct an interesting discussion about basic directions of the aktiv's work and the personal example of each CPSU member prior to a trip to the firing range or the next tactical problem. They set the tone in training.

Participating in the movement for foremost combined unit in the winter training period just concluded, the division made a new step forward in combat improvement. The Samara-Ul'yanovsk personnel attained high indicators in combat and political training and developed many outstanding subunits. This is our military gift to the Lenin jubilee.

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## Need for Security Stressed

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 80 pp 21-24

[Article by Col I. Noskov: "For Political Study Group Students and Assistant Instructors: Keep Strict Security"<sup>1</sup>]

(Text) In the very first days of its existence the young Republic of Soviets was waging a difficult, bloody struggle against the internal and external counterrevolution and against all kinds of spies and saboteurs. Imperialists were developing one plan after another for invading our country. Under these conditions V. I. Lenin and the Party of Bolsheviks demanded that workers keep vigilant watch for the schemes of the enemies, not give in to unconcern and keep strict state and military secrecy. Vladimir Il'ich considered the divulgence of a secret to be a serious crime before the people and the Motherland.

At the 9th All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1921, Lenin said: "...The first commandment of our politics and the first lesson stemming from our governmental activity . . . a lesson which all workers and peasants must learn, is to be on guard and remember that we are surrounded by people, classes and governments which openly express supreme hatred of us."

The party and state leader showed special concern for preventing a leak of secret information about the Red Army, its organization, weapons, logistics, locations and combat readiness. Lenin signed a special Defense Council decree in July 1919 which demanded the fullest possible preservation of secrecy to outsiders on matters of our Army's combat supply and related activities by plants, establishments and institutions.

The Soviet people sacredly fulfill the demands of Lenin and the party for observing vigilance and preserving military secrets. In the Civil War workers, peasants and fighting men of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army fought selflessly against enemies of the revolution, identified and exposed foreign agents and cut their activities short. For example, thanks to the workers' help, in 1919 our Chekists uncovered and arrested a number of agents and espionage organizations set up in Petrograd by British intelligence. This organization was passing on important information to Yudenich's headquarters on the status of the city's defenses.

The young Soviet Republic endured and won in the struggle against counterrevolution and foreign intervention, and an important role here was played by the high vigilance of workers and Army and Navy personnel. Soviet power became firmly established in our country. But capitalist powers did not cease their hostile activities against the USSR, as indicated persuasively by the following fact. Just in the period from September 1934 through December 1940 our border guard personnel on the western borders of the USSR detained some 5,000 agents of German intelligence agencies and espionage organizations and destroyed a large number of armed bands with the assistance of the local population.

1. This article is recommended for use in preparing for political studies under the topic "Keep Strict Military and State Secrecy and be a Vigilant Soldier."

During the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party mobilized all forces and means to rebuff the enemy and called on the Soviet people and Army and Navy personnel to observe vigilance, to keep very strict military and state secrecy and to disavow indifference and unconcern. Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces utterly routed Hitler Germany.

Lenin's behest to be on guard constantly is current even now. It was reflected in decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and other party resolutions. Analyzing the subversive activities of imperialist circles, the 25th party congress emphasized that "the enemies of detente and disarmament still possess many resources. They are functioning actively, in various forms and from various directions" and so "peaceloving forces must display high vigilance."

Aggressive circles of imperialist powers are attempting to hinder the cause of strengthening peace at any cost and to retard the movement toward communism by our country and countries of the socialist community. This is graphically shown by events of recent times. The world situation became abruptly aggravated through the fault of imperialist forces, and certain U.S. circles above all, who set a course toward activating the arms race, conducting a policy of blackmail and threat of the use of force, crude violations of international treaties and agreements, and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal D. F. Ustinov emphasizes that "under these conditions the Communist Party and Soviet government are displaying constant concern for strengthening the Motherland's defenses and indoctrinating Soviet citizens in a spirit of high vigilance, and they are doing everything to ensure that the country's peaceful labor and security are reliably defended, while at the same time conducting a consistent peaceloving policy."

States included in the NATO bloc have not let up on the arms race for a single year. Their military budget constantly increases. In the last ten years alone they spent \$1.3 trillion on military preparations and in the 30 years of its existence NATO participants spent \$2.625 trillion for military purposes.

"All this requires us to be vigilant," says Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "to show constant concern for reliable national defense and to wage a steady struggle against aggressive imperialist intrigues."

Each year the imperialists are activating subversive ideological work against the USSR and countries of the socialist community. To this end they are using the mass media, intelligence, special services, subversive antisoviet centers, all kinds of Zionist and nationalist organizations, and tourism. Foreign intelligence agencies are making wide use of portable electronics for monitoring telephone conversations and night vision instruments.

Activities of Peking's leaders, who have fully departed from Marxism-Leninism and have taken a path of cooperation with the most reactionary forces in the world, represent an enormous danger to the cause of peace. They are conducting shameless propaganda against the Soviet Union, sowing hatred against our people and providing all kinds of assistance to bloody regimes.

The intrigues of the imperialists and the Maoist hierarchy naturally obligate Soviet citizens, and Armed Forces personnel in particular, to be extremely vigilant and to be in constant combat readiness.

The military oath and regulations obligate Army and Navy personnel to be vigilant and to keep strict military and state secrecy. What does it mean to be vigilant? It means to be able to understand the political situation thoroughly, to recognize the crafty schemes of the aggressive forces of imperialism and stop their subversive activities promptly. Vigilance for the personnel of units and warships also means a striving to increase combat readiness daily and to be on guard always.

Vigilance is a component of the Armed Forces' combat readiness. Its basis is a high political awareness by privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers. It is reflected in exemplary performance of service, a deep understanding of one's personal responsibility for defense of the achievements of October, in each serviceman's conscientious performance of his duty, in strict observance of the requirements of regulations, and in steadfast improvement of combat proficiency.

Each serviceman's strictest observance of state and military secrecy must be the focus of attention for commanders, political entities, and party and Komsomol organizations. To this end there must be a constant, detailed and intelligible revelation of the content of these concepts. Information of a military nature which is especially desired by agents of imperialist intelligence includes everything providing an idea of the status of the Soviet Army and Navy: organization, strength, locations, and combat effectiveness of units and subunits; their weapons, equipment, combat training, and logistical and financial support; data on storage sites, availability and plans for stockpiling state reserves; information on manning troop units from routine call-ups; plans, descriptions, drawings and photographs of fortified areas, naval bases, central and district bases and ammunition depots; information on military construction projects; plans on preparing air defense of cities, major industrial installations and so on.

Each serviceman must preserve this information as the apple of his eye, since spies stop at nothing to achieve their crafty goals. They are constantly seeking acquaintanceships with service personnel, listening to their conversations in public places and city transportation, and hunting for letters. In short, foreign intelligence agents do anything to obtain the necessary data. The following example indicates the undesirable consequences of careless conversations on official subjects. A foreign agent caught by state security entities admitted that he learned about tests of a new military aircraft in the Soviet Union from a chance companion in a train compartment. When the latter person was investigated it was learned that he himself had no relationship with aviation and was told about the aircraft test by a cousin while fishing. The cousin was informed by the head of an establishment connected with scientific research work in the aviation field. In this manner top secret information from official offices ended up in the card file of an intelligence center of an imperialist country.

Divulgence of a state or military secret, no matter in what form (verbally or written), is a crime before the Motherland and the people. The private, seaman, sergeant or petty officer bears responsibility for divulging information comprising military secrets in conformity with a statute of the Criminal Code. The law does not establish a differing degree of responsibility for divulging state and military



secrets intentionally or through carelessness because in both cases it does harm to the state's interests and defenses. The guilty parties therefore are subjected to punishment in any case. Every serviceman always should remember this.

Agitators, propagandists, political briefers and Komsomol activists are called upon to play an important part in developing the personnel's spirit of high vigilance. Neither energy nor resources should be spared for this. The forms and methods may vary widely here: lectures, topical evenings, discussions, Lenin readings and lessons, a viewing of films and, most important, individual work with people which permits consideration of the features of a war and exerting the most effective influence on them.

This work must be done constantly, in the process of combat and political training, while performing service, and in time off. It is important to direct the soldiers' special attention to strict observance of the demands of the oath and regulations and to the need to be vigilant everywhere and in everything and to keep one's weapon in exemplary condition, ready for immediate use. Development of vigilance must be conducted on the basis of concrete examples of how Soviet soldiers have displayed it. It must be shown vividly how they were able to keep secrets and neutralize enemies.

Exemplary internal order and precise organization of the training process, and the performance of guard and garrison services in particular, are a guarantee of high vigilance in every subunit. Performance of guard service is the performance of a combat mission. It demands high vigilance and initiative of service personnel. It is the duty of every commander to organize guard service in precise conformity with regulation provisions.

Vigilance is our weapon, and the sharper it is, the greater the guarantee of closing all chinks through which the enemy might penetrate and obtain secret information on our Army and Navy and about national defenses. It is the duty of soldiers in all branches of the Armed Forces to keep strict state and military secrecy, to strengthen the combat readiness of units and warships steadfastly and to protect the borders of our great homeland vigilantly.

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## DOSAAF: TRAINING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

### Trade School in Alma-Ata

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Yu. Dobrov from Alma-Ata: "Under the DOSAAF Flag: A School Prepares Specialists"]

[Text] Each day the Republic DOSAAF Joint Technical School receives dozens of letters from military unit commanders and the heads of motor transport economies, industrial enterprises, sovkhozes and kolkhozes. Almost each one contains words of thanks for preparing good specialists.

Yes, the school provides its graduates with firm knowledge needed both in the Army and the national economy but, most important, it instills a high sense of patriotism in young lads of draft age. A remarkable collective of instructors, among whom every other one is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War or reserve officer, develops the future soldiers and specialists.

The school has many classrooms, each of which bears more resemblance to a laboratory. It is typical that the cadets themselves outfit them with everything needed. Training methods commissions give great practical assistance to the school council. There are six commissions here. The school council and these commissions have but one goal: to adopt the most effective, advanced training methods.

The school trains specialists of different profiles, including drivers, electricians, and radar operators. The lads study only with outstanding or good grades. And here at the training areas they receive abundant production practice and become genuine experts in their jobs.

In the photos by Yu. Kel'din [photos not reproduced]: cadets assembling an antenna array; Sergey Uyutov is a future operator; activities in the traffic rules classroom.

## Air Training Equipment Discussed

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 7, Jul 80 pp 4-5

[Article by Yu. Utkin, first deputy chief of aviation training and aviation sports directorate of USSR DOSAAF CC: "Innovators Improve the Training Facility"]

[Text] The Defense Society has an extensive network of training organizations, including aviation organizations in which the youth acquire knowledge and skills in many technical sports and prepare for service in the ranks of the Armed Forces and for labor in the national economy. To increase the quality of their training and the effectiveness of using each training hour is a primary, constant task of the heads of all training organizations.

Many years of experience indicate that graphic effect is one of the basic conditions for good mastery of any curriculum subject. This is particularly needed in studying complex disciplines such as aerodynamics and the design of aircraft, helicopters, the engines installed therein and onboard gear. A majority of our air clubs have good training facilities. Classrooms for basic disciplines are equipped with mock-ups, displays, diagrams, prepared assemblies and so on. Unfortunately, a significant portion of these mass-produced aids does not always allow the instructor to reveal and graphically show the physical essence of phenomena and processes occurring, for example, in the engine during start-up, the function of its components, the action of forces, their effect on the aircraft in performing a particular element of the flight and so on.

Considering the great importance of a constant improvement of the training facility of organizations called upon to prepare the youth for technical sports activities, for service in the Armed Forces and for work in the national economy, last year the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee held a topical contest for creation of new models of technical training aids in schools and clubs of the Defense Society. The contest statute formulated its basic tasks and named the primary topics which, if solved, would help enrich training facilities of schools and clubs and would contribute to an increase in the quality of personnel training.

Contest results were summarized recently. Above all, they attest to the great opportunities available in aviation organizations for a constant improvement in the training facility and to the presence in schools and clubs of an entire army of innovators capable of resolving complex technical problems and developing and making with their own hands from noncritical materials compact, reliably operating mock-ups and displays convenient for training and practices. And where leaders and party and Komsomol organizations brought in persons to participate in the contests who had a good knowledge of aviation equipment and were expert in the foremost methodology of training and indoctrination, results proved very good.

USSR DOSAAF CC Chairman Mar Avn A. I. Pokryshkin gave a commendation and awarded monetary prizes to the best innovators who made the most valuable aids helping to increase the quality and effectiveness of cadet training in our Society's schools and clubs. Among them is a large group of workers of aviation training organizations. They received 4 first place, 10 second place and 15 third place prizes. In addition, the commission examining the projects received for the contest declared a number of other aids made by pilots, instructors, teachers, engineers and technicians of air clubs to be worthy of encouragement.

Innovators of many of our organizations displayed deep knowledge of aviation equipment and training methodology, and persistence in solving technical problems while making visual aids. Special recognition should be given to workers of the Volchansk Pilots' School, the Kaluga Technical Aviation School and the Vyz'ma, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozh'ye, Kaluga, Kinel'-Cherkasy, Saratov and Ul'yanovsk air clubs. They augmented the training facilities with a number of effective aids.

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The aids developed by inventors and rationalizers can be divided conditionally into two basic groups. The first group includes displays, mock-ups, simulators and diagrams which help cadets learn fundamentals of aerodynamics, acquire certain skills of actions in the air and prevent preconditions for flying incidents. The second group includes visual aids contributing to a detailed study of aviation equipment.

An electrified, operating simulator-display made by A. Verba and A. Kashin, workers of the Kinel'-Cherkasy Air Club, should be noted among aids of the first group (unfortunately there were not as many as we would have liked). It allows training cadets in all actions which must be taken in special flying incidents aboard the UTI-MiG-15 and MiG-17 aircraft. The aid itself is a mock-up of the MiG-17 cockpit with all instruments and controls which a pilot must use in an emergency situation according to instructions.

An important feature of this aid is the fact that it permits an entire classroom section to take an active part in solving a training problem simultaneously, which heightens the cadets' interest and livenes up the class. Another valuable element is the fact that the convenient, reliably made trainer mock-up permits cadets to use it during hours of independent training. I. Boyev, a methods instructor at the Kaluga Air Club, also developed high-quality electrified diagrams for training pilots to act in special flying incidents aboard the MiG-17.

Special note should be taken of the electrified trainer displays for practicing skills of circuit flying, flying into a zone and crew actions in special flying incidents, developed in the Atkarsk Club by navigator V. Asaf'yev and by pilots V. Ishutkin, V. Kolosov and V. Tuchin, V. Krasnenko and V. Maksimov.

A simulator display made by party member A. Yurchenko, an instructor pilot of the Saratov Club, also should be included in the group of successful visual aids helping cadets acquire and consolidate skills faster in probable special flying incidents aboard the Mi-2.

Innovators of our club made many visual aids which are interesting in concept and design to make it easier for cadets to study aviation equipment and its operating principles on the ground and in the air. A majority of the displays, mock-ups and diagrams help instructors and teachers demonstrate to cadets the primary aircraft and helicopter assemblies, their engines and specialized systems in operation. This is remembered especially firmly.

A combination functioning model of systems of the L-29 aircraft was made at a high technical and methods level by Zaporozh'ye Club workers Engineer S. Gorokh and technicians A. Vikhora, Ye. Kiryukhin and V. Fedosha. It permits a graphic demonstration not only of how they function, but also of their typical malfunctions. The "traveling wave" principle, which provides greatest graphic effect, is capably used in putting together the electrical circuits.

For example, in telling about the work of the engine starting system, a teacher can demonstrate typical mistakes cadets make in performing this operation. After showing the location of assemblies aboard the aircraft, the instructor can demonstrate their functional relationship during operation on the ground and in the air and the pilot's actions when a particular assembly or instrument malfunctions. A valuable feature of the new aid is the fact that it allows a demonstration to trainees of engine starting not only on the ground, but in the air as well, and of changes in its power setting. The "traveling wave" provides a graphic impression of the movement of a flow of gases in a prepared engine.

The diagram of the location and action of aneroid-diaphragm instruments (the AMP system) has been produced very successfully in a mock-up. It allows cadets and technicians to memorize the location of lines and acquire skills in detecting typical malfunctions, which is very important for instrument specialists, since lines on the L-29 aircraft are located in places difficult to inspect visually. The diagram also can be used to demonstrate how, for example, back-up instruments can be used in flight when the pitot-static tube malfunctions.

One other valuable quality of the display made by club innovators is the opportunity for cadets themselves to see their mistakes during independent practices. If a cadet performs all operations correctly before engine starting, a sign lights up on the display: "Start authorized"; and if a mistake has been made in some stage, "Start prohibited" will light up.

The "traveling wave" principle using contact light effects and the demonstration of processes occurring in aircraft and helicopter engines, assemblies and various systems in connection with their graphic and mathematical depiction are used widely by many club innovators. This direction in improving the training facility is unquestionably the correct one. Such displays, mock-ups and trainer diagrams make the study of any section of the program interesting, make the instructors' explanations more understandable and the mastery of the program firmer.

The electrified displays, mock-ups and diagrams of basic systems of the L-29 and MiG-17 aircraft and the Mi-2 helicopters made by innovators of the Ul'yanovsk, Vyaz'ma, Saratov, Kaluga and Voroshilovgrad air clubs are distinguished for their compactness, operating reliability and thoroughness of execution with consideration of contemporary demands of esthetics.

An electrified mock-up of the fuel system and automatics of the Mi-2 engine made by Party Member A. Turskov, instructor pilot and methods specialist of the Saratov Air Club, which won first prize, is typical of this subgroup of operating visual aids. The mock-up's light circuits, installed according to the "traveling lights" principle, provide trainees with a graphic impression of the direction of fuel movement in channels and assemblies of the engine's fuel system. The mock-up's electric light equipment is remotely controlled from a button panel. The panel permits cadets to be shown the entire operating cycle of the fuel system and GTD-350 automatics successively, selectively and all together.

The air club also made other visual aids, which, when used thoughtfully, will permit an increase in the quality of cadet training and will allow instructors to reinforce existing skills.



An electrified mock-up of an engine lubrication system also is interesting in its design. Parts of the prepared assemblies and oil ducts, made of varicolored plastic, provide a graphic impression of the operation of the entire system and its parts when the class instructor switches on one of ten sections of the diagram from the control panel; for example, the oil tank-oil filter-reducing valve main line; the main line of oil pumped from the reducer to the oil tank; reducer lubrication main line and so on.

The "air-gas passage of the engine" and "engine thrust" electrified displays developed during the contest by party members P. Koshelev, V. Mishanov and V. Zarubezhnov, innovators of the Ul'yanovsk Air Club, are an effective aid for studying theoretical principles of jet engines and their design. At the first display an instructor can show the movement of the air-gas flow through passages, a change in its basic parameters (temperature, pressure, velocity) and cooling of the inner cavity of the power cone, rear bearing and inner cavity of the diffuser. By using a control panel or electric marker, it is possible to demonstrate the flow movement both through the entire engine and separately through each passage. The "engine thrust" display helps an instructor give cadets a graphic demonstration of the principle of the development of jet thrust and the appearance of a circumferential force on turbine blades; and to demonstrate the thrust formula and its relationship to basic engine components, relationship of thrust, specific fuel consumption and gas temperature to rpm, and the relationship of thrust and specific fuel consumption to altitude and flight speed.

The contest commission noted with satisfaction the high culture of manufacture, reliability and economy of operation, compactness and capability of remote control inherent to almost all new technical training aids made by air club innovators and which received prizes. The new aids ensure a more effective use of training time and better cadet training.

The contest has ended, but the work of improving our club's training facilities should continue. It is very important to make the best aids created in some one club the property of other clubs working on the very same equipment in a short period of time. Experience indicates that specific formulation of tasks and topics on which we must work first of all contributes to an increase in the rationalizers' and inventors' activeness. Club instructors obviously should think about drawing up topic-tasks to be worked on first of all and not rely just on the initiative of the innovators themselves. Of course, everyone who gives their efforts, abilities and knowledge to improving the training facility should be ensured effective assistance and support in carrying out their development.

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## New Parachute Described

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 1, 1980 pp 24-25

[Article by A. Volkov and V. Mironov, masters of sport, trainers of VDV (Airborne Troops) composite team: "Coach's Rostrum: The PO-9: Training and Jumps"]

[Text] The composite parachute team of the Airborne Troops has gained abundant experience in preparing athletes of a high class, particularly in jumping for precision landings. VDV parachutists are winners of the Armed Forces championship and of various international competitions. Late last year they set six world records.

We offer for the sportsmen's attention an article by masters of sport A. Volkov and V. Mironov, coaches of the VDV composite team.

Composite teams of republics and many aviation clubs lately have received the high-quality PO-9 series 2 parachutes. They are reliable in operation and have high technical specifications. But before going up into the sky, we should study them carefully.

We devote much attention to studying the equipment, packing, and sportsmen's actions in special incidents in the air. We begin jumps after giving quizzes.

We conduct training in the following sequence:

1. Simulation jumps with the UT-15 parachute using the PO-9 harness system;
2. Familiarization jumps with an approach to the target according to the PO-9 format;
3. Maneuvering and making box patterns for the approach to the target;
4. Practicing the landing;
5. Landing in a 5 m radius circle;
6. Practicing approaches with various working conditions under the canopy;
7. Handling a target depending on weather conditions;
8. Practicing the landing with equalization.

To begin using the PO-9 series 2 parachute, we first recommend making 5-6 jumps with the UT-15, simulating all work elements and the gliding parawing.

During their first jumps with the PO-9, sportsmen study the parachute's flight characteristics and control and test how the canopy works in different regimes. Jumps are made in steady weather conditions with a wind force no more than 4 m/sec. To have more time to study the parachute, it is recommended jumping from an altitude of 1200-1300 m. The point for separating from the aircraft is determined in a manner similar to the calculation for the UT-15 parachute. The series 2 PO-9 is placed in operation in a dive with a body angle of 45°. The opening process lasts from 80 to 200 m. After the parachute opens it is necessary to stretch out the rigging [rifovka] and release the cord, then the canopy will straighten out (fill) fully. Don't release the control lines until the rigging has been drawn in, since it may

become tangled at that speed and produce oscillations. After the canopy opens fully, free the steering toggles and begin work.

The final direct approach is made from a height of 250-300 m and at a distance of at least 120-150 m, coming in straight against the wind. Don't try to hit dead center with the first jump. It is important to have a good feeling for and understanding of all canopy operating conditions. Don't make sharp turns on the final direct approach, especially at low altitude, since descent speed increases considerably in the process.

Pull toggles downward at the moment you touch the ground until the canopy is fully braked--this will soften the landing.

There are no specific standards for training jumps for mastering the PO-9. This depends on the training methodology, individual proficiency and the athlete's personal experience.

#### **PO-9 Series 2 Operating Regime**

Upper regime (full glide). With toggles in the up position the PO-9 will glide stably forward at a speed of 8-9.5 m/sec and a descent rate of 4-5 m/sec. But if the canopy arbitrarily turns to any side or begins to sway, there may be many reasons for this: uneven length of lines, poor harness system fit, the rigging is not fully paid out, improper adjustment of stabilizing panels (drawn in) and so on. Try to learn the reason in the air so that the deficiency can be remedied immediately after the jump.

Sometimes when coming up short, the need arises to increase horizontal speed and for this the free ends of the straps must be pulled downward 15-20 cm. It is true that in this case vertical speed will increase, and so it is not recommended that a landing be made in this operating regime.

In case steering lines break and when maneuvering immediately after the canopy opens (before the toggles have been released), it is possible to steer the parachute using the rear free ends.

To maintain a constant full glide speed, the toggles must be pulled downward 10-12 cm.

Middle regime (up to 50 percent braking). The toggles are pulled downward from the up position to chest level, the trailing edge of the canopy tilts similar to an aircraft's flaps and the parachute is converted into the middle operating regime by changing the air flow along the canopy's lower surface. Forward speed is cut in half to 4-5 m/sec, and the descent rate is cut to 3-4 m/sec.

The lower operating regime (full braking) is achieved by drawing the toggles smoothly downward until there is a complete loss of forward speed. The descent will be almost vertical in this case and its rate depends on wind force. Directional stability can be maintained under conditions of from 75 to 100 percent braking. Full braking requires sufficient physical efforts.

The stall regime. Pull toggles completely downward. In this position the wing loses its effectiveness, forward speed equals zero and the canopy collapses and moves gently backward or falls to any side. Vertical speed in a stall reaches 7 m/sec. To come out of the stall, smoothly raise the toggles 15-20 cm upward to 75-80 percent braking. In this case the PO-9 comes out of the stall smoothly. Remember that if the toggles are released abruptly, the parachute will pull forward sharply and the athlete loses control over the canopy. Recovery from a stall is accompanied by a forward motion with a great build-up in horizontal speed and loss of altitude.

The power stall regime is accomplished by a sharp downward displacement of the toggles, which requires considerable physical effort. The canopy brakes sharply while the parachutist flies forward from inertia. The artificial angle of attack in combination with the fully lowered trailing edge creates a large lift for some time which then is rapidly damped because of a loss of forward speed. In this case the lowered trailing edge forms a tumbling air flow and, after hovering, the canopy begins to fall until steps are taken to take it out of the power stall. In doing so, do not raise the toggles higher than chest level, or else the canopy will push forward faster than the parachutist. Caution must be observed in employing this regime below 100 m.

#### Turns

A turn is made in the full glide speed regime by pulling one of the toggles (to the necessary side). The canopy reacts easily because of a high forward speed, but it describes a large arc. The parachute banks sharply and loses altitude rapidly. The lower the toggle is pulled, the steeper the bank angle and the greater the descent rate. For this reason it is not recommended that turns be made from a full glide for more than 360 degrees below 100 m.

A turn in a 50 percent braking regime is made by a further downward pull on the toggle. The canopy reacts more quickly than in the first instance. The turn occurs with a slight bank and a comparatively slight increase in the rate of descent.

A turn in a regime near full braking is used by athletes having quick reactions by a criss-cross control, with one toggle going down and the other up. This is done to prevent the canopy from entering a stall. The bank is slight and the turn is powerful without a great loss of height.

A turn in the stall regime is made from a full braking regime by a further downward pull on the toggle. This results in a great rotational motion from the braked side, which creates a slight lift. The parachutist quickly moves in a backward spiral with a sharp loss of altitude. Athletes usually use these turns for losing altitude and they should not be performed below 100 m. Up to 40 m of altitude is lost in one 360 degree turn.

#### Equalized Landings

This is a landing, essentially a steerable power stall, calculated so that the athlete touches the ground exactly at the moment of greatest lift created during an artificial change in the angle of attack. This is just an instant before the stall, and a parachutist must be attentive so as not to get into it several meters from

the ground. To perform this maneuver, release toggles to the up position and give the canopy an opportunity to gain speed. At approximately 3-4 m from the ground, the parachutist pulls the toggles smoothly downward, timing the movement so that it coincides with 100 percent braking at the moment he touches down. In this instance the horizontal and vertical speeds equal zero. If the canopy has not gained sufficient speed before the attempt at equalization, a further pull on the toggles will lead to a collapse. If the parachute has gone into a power stall after an unsuccessful attempt at equalization, swift steps must be taken to come out of it.

It is possible to land with the PO-9 series 2 parachute not just by the equalization method. In competitions athletes usually approach the target in a regime of 50-75 percent braking and at the moment of landing the toggles are pulled until the canopy is completely stopped, as with ordinary parachutes. In this case the ground speed will depend on wind force

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## **PARTY WORK: TRAINING, INDOCTRINATION**

### **In an Air Force Interceptor Regiment**

**Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 2**

**[Article by Lt Col V. Filatov, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent: "Leaders of an Excellent Regiment"]**

**[Text] The year before last, at approximately this same time, air force interceptor regiment personnel pledged to bring the regiment up to a rating of excellent. A year went by, and the regiment failed to meet its pledge. Both the year before last and the embarrassing pledge failure were brought up at this year's regimental party report-election meeting.**

**"How have things in your regiment been in the past? The commanding officer would do his own job, the executive officer would do his own job, and the deputy commander for political affairs would also work on his own," stated the district deputy commander for aviation, Maj Gen Avn V. Shkanakin, speaking at the report-election meeting. "Quite frankly, there was a lack of joint efforts on the part of leader personnel, and there was an inadequate level of leadership...."**

**Other things were also stated at the meeting: at the present time the various aspects of regimental affairs are being directed not simply by excellent specialists, not simply highly-educated individuals but in addition, as one of the speakers put it, kindred spirits, people who are in agreement in their deeds and aspirations, who are entirely of like mind with one another, and with the regimental commander.**

**Try recalled from the speaker's platform why, after such a discouraging failure, they had decided once again to make that same pledge -- to become an excellent-rated regiment. That year had been unusual in every respect! It was the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the 35th anniversary of Victory. It was a time of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. In addition, the regiment's Communists had faith that they would be able fully to mobilize themselves and to get the rest of the men to follow suit, that the lesson they had learned would give them persistence.**

**"We must take only one wisdom from the past -- not to repeat mistakes, not to repeat errors," regimental commander Col L. Stepanyuk stated at the party report-election meeting at that time. "Each and every day we must think about the results of this coming year and the end result of all our labor. And this means to think simultaneously about our plans and about our people...."**



Party member Stepanyuk is a fine, outstanding individual in the opinion of every man in the regiment. The men will state without hesitation: "Our commanding officer understands and loves his men." The pilots will say: "Our commanding officer understands and loves the pilots...." Party committee secretary Maj Timofey Mitrofanovich Sivolobtsev will repeat the words stated by the officers and men, but will add: "Do you recall that at the October Plenum of the Party Central Committee it was stated that an attentive, solicitous attitude toward others should permeate one's entire work style...? This is true of our commanding officer."

Speakers at the meeting included representatives of the different services. Each speaker endeavored to talk about his own area, but nevertheless the discussion expanded to general regimental affairs. The different, dissimilar presentations contained a certain common core around which the discussion was conducted. This core was the plan, that same combat training plan which the commander had thoroughly thought through together with his assistants.

The regiment's combat training plan.... Personnel could have varied experiences while implementing it: one could suffer nervousness and total exhaustion, without achieving the desired goal, or the plan could inspire the regiment, inspire each officer and enlisted man, carrying them to new and higher levels of combat proficiency. What should be done to ensure that the plan becomes an inspirational force?

The discussion was precisely on this topic at the party committee meeting at the beginning of the year. The point was made that the combat training plan has been drawn up not only taking account of tasks but also taking account of the men's capabilities and reserve potential. It is necessary to ensure that it be reinforced by party work. In other words, if one can say it in this way, it is necessary to plan the destiny of each individual for the coming year.

To plan the destiny of each individual.... This means that a person should grow spiritually and professionally with each passing day. Day after day a person should grasp more and more deeply the meaning of his work, the significance of the activities of his regiment, the meaning of the affairs of the entire country. A person's way of thinking and way of life should become increasingly more mature with each passing day.

A unified, amicable military collective is when the men have absolute faith in their commander. When that which has been planned by him and his assistants is perceived as the personal and vitally necessary business of each individual and of everybody together. This is precisely the way it is in the regiment. The plan not only leads the men up the ladder of professional growth but has also been thought through from the standpoint of indoctrinational consequences. For example, has it helped increase the prestige and authority of the regiment's political workers? Yes, it has. The plan was drawn up in such a manner that two of the three deputy squadron commanders for political affairs became sharpshooter-pilots.

"We also thought about ensuring that a political worker's word be a reinforcement of his deeds." Stepanyuk concisely explained his viewpoint on this matter.

Or take another problem -- the occupational growth of young pilots. With extremely adverse weather conditions both during the winter and summer training periods,

all pilots of the 1979 graduating class met their proficiency rating standards. What about the rest? Not one man in the regiment was "frozen" at last year's level. Each man advanced up the qualification ladder. Behind this was the men's affirmative attitude; each young pilot felt confident in his ability to continue advancing at an accelerated pace.

The plan "worked" on indoctrination, but indoctrination also "worked" on the combat training plan. "Measures for Occupational Training, Instruction and Indoctrination of Political Workers, Party and Komsomol Activists" -- this is the title of a section in the document on organization of party political work in the regiment -- were specified each month precisely for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of combat training. A moral-political and psychological indoctrination of personnel section worked productively under the auspices of the methods council. A political self-education classroom was set up, which is in conformity with all modern demands. Regimental personnel political training received a mark of excellent at the final test. And this is not only because the men displayed excellent knowledge. Reflected in the performance ratings was that same principle which group leaders here were persistently taught: there cannot be, so to say, unthinking servicing of equipment and performance of flight activities, and on the contrary there cannot be political training without a direct link to combat training, to profound comprehension of duty by each and every officer and enlisted man.

At the very beginning of the training year there occurred several failures to perform plan-specified measures. A party committee meeting was held. They decided to discuss how plan discipline was being observed by party member squadron commanders, flight leaders, and all officers, and whether they displayed initiative in seeking reserve potential for increasing effectiveness of training. Squadron commander Maj Yu. Yegorov and his deputy for political affairs Lt Col Ye. Stepanov were subjected to sharp criticism at this meeting. One is a pilot 1st class, and the other is a sharpshooter-pilot. But there are deficiencies in the subunit entrusted to their care, there is no precision in their work, with work performed in rushes and spurts, which dampen people's ardor and break their work rhythm.

The party committee was correct in seeing in Communist-leaders not simply leaders but leaders of a special type, because people endeavor to see in the Communist-leader as in nobody else not only an excellent, high-proficiency pilot, not only a sharpshooter-pilot, not only an excellently disciplined officer, but also something much greater -- embodiment of a high degree of organization, an example of an organic unity between party-mindedness and thorough competence, a combination of all the finest human qualities. It is for this reason that the party committee and party bureaus actively assisted leader-Communists throughout the entire report period. The party committee specially dedicated its meetings to their role in mobilizing personnel to honor in a worthy manner the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. The party committee specially met to look into the work style of the leader-Communists of the 2d Squadron. The work style of command-echelon Communists in organizing socialist competition was also analyzed. A meeting was held with the following agenda: "Deficiencies in the work of party bureaus and subunit leader-Communists in the area of strengthening military discipline."

This was the line pursued by the party committee during the report period. It was vigorously supported by the regimental commander, a member of the party committee. And this problem was addressed not in a general way but in connection with concrete

areas and the problems being handled by the regiment in the given period. Agenda items, other than those listed above, included the following: leader-Communists and high-quality achievement of the six-month plan; organization of performance of alert duty; securement of flight operations safety; improvement of ideological and political indoctrination work; personal exemplariness.... It was important in such a discussion not to substitute a narrow service approach for a party-minded approach, and to analyze the participation of comrades in resolving service matters from the standpoint of party responsibility, high-principledness, the ability to rely on party organization and groups, initiative of subordinates, from the standpoint of utilization of the force of competition and advanced know-how....

During the report period squadron party organizations and the party committee heard reports by 23 leader-Communists just on matters pertaining to combat readiness and ensuring flight operations safety. It was noted at the report-election meeting that the regiment had achieved a totally accident-free record in flight activities in the preceding year.

Reports were presented by 30 Communists heading various areas of work, dealing with matters pertaining to organization of socialist competition. Competition is a lively, innovative business. The party committee and party bureaus helped engage in this work concretely and on a daily basis. The directorate party bureau, in which Lt Col B. Priorov served as secretary and was once again elected to this post, was mentioned several times from the speaker's platform at the meeting. Communists submitted reports to the bureau each month on how they were assisting in organization of socialist competition in the subunits and how they were progressing on accomplishing their personal pledges. The party committee secretary's report noted that with the active assistance of the party committee and party bureau, directorate Communists had met all the pledges they had made at the beginning of the year, and thus had made a significant contribution, if not the deciding contribution to the overall success of the entire regiment.

Here is another figure. Thirty-seven leader-Communists presented a report at party committee and party bureau meetings on how they are boosting their ideological-theoretical level, how they are participating in ideological-political indoctrination of personnel, and how their propagandist activity is being coordinated with the practical activities and concrete tasks performed by the regiment.

When we discuss high-quality execution of combat training plans, now we frequently coordinate this with a comprehensive approach in accomplishing the tasks facing the collective. And this is the correct way to proceed. Comprehensiveness is when each and every service, each and every specialist focuses all efforts precisely on accomplishing the plan with one's own means, one's own methods, in one's own work sector. And when everything is taken into account in work to ensure combat readiness -- the men's capabilities, needs and requests, the strength of the agitation-propagandist group, and the power of competition.... Communists also appraised party committee activities from this position at the report-election meeting.

Every speaker expressed the thought that the title of excellent regiment which was earned this year obliges everybody to work even better and even more harmoniously. At the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, the regiment's Communists pondered again and again, presented suggestions, and discussed how to consolidate what has been achieved and how to achieve even higher performance indices in training and service activities. And once again administrative activity aimed at high-quality



accomplishment of combat and political training plans, at accident-free flight operations, and at flawless performance of all tasks assigned to the regiment in the new training year was stressed as the main thing. And once again the following statement was made: "And this means thinking simultaneously about our plans and about our people...."

As always, Col L. Stepanyuk, who has done so much to ensure that a high spirit of party-mindedness permeates the life and activities of the regiment, addressed the meeting with strong enthusiasm and conviction. He was making his last speech because, as had been made known, he was receiving a promotion, and the regiment was being taken over by his young successor, who had been well trained and prepared by Stepanyuk. Maj T. Sivolobtsev was once again elected to the post of party committee secretary, and many party committee members were also reelected to a second term. Succession was ensured, as was further amicable and harmonious work aimed at achieving new heights of combat proficiency.

#### In Moscow Military District

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Dolgov, first deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "Party-Mindedness in Teaching"]

[Text] Engr-Col A. Sereda was pleased: the trainees had demonstrated profound knowledge and had intelligently expressed their thoughts. All that remained for him to do was to guide the progression of the class, like an orchestra conductor.

He himself was endeavoring to say as little as possible during this class, for the men's knowledge was being tested. But when trainee S. Oleynikov, discussing the principles of traffic control, commented in passing that some countries in the West permit much higher speeds than in this country, Al'bert Filippovich rose to his feet.

"But what is the reason for that?" he turned to the men.

Sgt L. Bibikov spoke up, followed by trainee V. Kulev.

"What you say is correct, but you have not gone beyond the technical aspect of the question," the instructor stated. "The roads are indeed good in a number of countries in the West. And some makes of automobile are not bad. But these are not the only reasons. Let us look at the social aspect of the problem."

And the instructor proceeded to explain that the owners of highways, gas stations, garages, and auto dealers had a vested interest in boosting speed limits. For them the calculation is a simple one: the higher the vehicle speed, the greater the profit. And frequently they succeed, contrary to common sense, in having speed limits removed. This results in countless unnecessary deaths and accidents.

An aspect of the problem which many times would not even come to their mind was opened up for the trainees.



I have a reason for mentioning this incident. Al'bert Filippovich is an engineer, and the subject he teaches is particularly technical -- operation and maintenance of automobiles, trucks and tracked vehicles. Nevertheless he always is aware that he is a propagandist. Take this incident. He did not avoid an acute question, and he did not lose this chance to exert indoctrinational influence on his audience. One might ask what impels him to proceed in this manner. He constantly bears in mind that the principle on which the Soviet higher educational institution is based is to teach and indoctrinate and that each class session, regardless of the subject, should be permeated with a spirit of high ideological content and should promote the forming of a Marxist-Leninist ideological outlook. The demand of party-mindedness of teaching lies in this as well.

With all its apparent "ordinariness," this is no simple task. And yet some people are of the opinion that school instructors are trained individuals and scarcely need to be reminded of obvious truths. There is no problem here, they say.

Is this so? Let us turn to the facts. Let us take the departments of military and military-technical subjects. Here as a rule 25-30 percent of specialists are novice instructors. Many of them came here directly from line units. They possess a great deal of practical military experience, but they lack the pedagogic experience needed for work at the school, and they lack the skills of ensuring party-mindedness in classes with trainees.

Take the more experienced instructors. Must they be taught this? Experience indicates that they definitely must be taught, for we are dealing with qualitative changes which are taking place in personnel, and this demands that one work today with personnel in a much more sophisticated manner, giving them profound, conclusive, I would say, explanations -- on a high intellectual level. At the same time there are many new, complex items among the problems of today. And regardless of the area of these problems, they are connected in one way or another with problems of politics.

Of course we are not talking about general desires and not about certain specific measures, but rather about improving the system of training teaching personnel. This is one of the most important elements of work at higher educational institutions. And as practical experience shows, it is precisely a scientific approach to this question which makes it possible better to elucidate new reserve potential and capabilities and to implement them.

Take, for example, the Ryazan' Higher Military Automotive Engineering School. At this school the staff set for itself the goal of thoroughly studying everything connected with ensuring party-mindedness in teaching and instruction. The political section, together with the Department of Marxism-Leninism, thought out the concrete directions and areas of such investigation. Lectures were attended, and work in the departments was studied. This was necessary in order more clearly to see weak points, to elucidate advanced know-how, and better to determine measures to improve work with instructors. An extensive plan of requisite measures was then drawn up. At the first stage they were for the most part of a general cognitive nature. They included, for example, a theoretical conference on the subject "Communist Party-Mindedness -- A Most Important Principle of Teaching. Ways to Increase Party-Mindedness of Teaching at a Service School." A series of lectures were presented, revealing the general method of accomplishing indoctrinational

tasks in the process of class sessions. Then methods work with instructors was concretized, taking their area of specialization into account.

I shall cite a typical example. In the last training year, before drawing up a plan of methods work with instructors, the political section and department of Marxism-Leninism made a study to determine which philosophical aspects of the military, military-technical and general scientific subjects should receive special attention. They considered suggestions by the administrative heads of all departments. In particular, it was learned from a conversation with Candidate of Physics and Mathematical Sciences L. Yeshukov, Chairman of the Department of Higher Mathematics, that the students would soon be studying differential and integral calculus and equations, and these are precisely subjects which will enable one more deeply to understand the operation of the laws of dialectics. Therefore it was decided to discuss at an interdepartmental meeting the topic "Philosophical Problems of Teaching Higher Mathematics at an Engineering School." On the instructions of the political section, the political science instructors prepared a report, visited mathematics classes, spoke with the mathematicians, and became acquainted with lectures on future topics. They also held consultation sessions for instructors, based on the theses contained in V. I. Lenin's book entitled "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" [Materialism and Empiriocriticism] as well as other works which discuss the laws of dialectics.

All this work bore fruit. The discussion at the interdepartmental meeting was lively, interesting and instructive. And the main thing is that the lectures which soon began to be presented proved to be more ideologically saturated than ever before, closely linked with the practical activities of the school's graduates in line units.

A special place within the system of training instructors at the school is assigned to reviewing lectures. This is one of the most effective forms of work with individuals, and it is laudable that it has taken root here. Each year instructors in the department of Marxism-Leninism review 130-140 lectures on general scientific, military and military-technical subjects. And as a rule they always find something with which to assist their colleagues.

I shall also note that similar work forms are being actively employed at other service schools in the district. At the Kostroma Higher Chemical Defense Military Command School, for example, instructor methods conferences have become a regular practice. Interdepartmental seminars have been successfully operating several years now at the Tambov Higher Military Aviation Engineer School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy and the Ryazan' Higher Military Communications Command School imeni Mar SU M. V. Zakharov. Problems of ideological-political thrust of classes in special subjects are frequently discussed at these seminars.

As we know, social sciences departments play a leading role in ensuring party-mindedness in teaching. But all other departments also possess considerable capability to strengthen the indoctrinational role of classes. And wherever initiative and innovativeness are displayed in utilizing these capabilities, considerable success is achieved.

At the Tula Higher Artillery Engineer School imeni Tula Proletariat, the technical department headed by Candidate of Technical Sciences Col A. Il'yash is considered to be the best. Whatever lecture is presented for discussion by the department or

the subject-methods committee, they always seek to determine whether the instructor took into account its indoctrinational aspects in full measure. Many department instructors display genuine expertise in working with the students. They include Engr-Col V. Osipov. He conducts each and every class from a position of high party-mindedness. The same can be said about Candidate of Psychological Sciences Engr-Col A. Adriashkin. He not only himself endeavors constantly and continuously to enhance the indoctrinational role of his classes, but also seeks to ensure that his colleagues do the same. Recently Anatoliy Petrovich was preparing a study manual entitled "Methodology of Implementing the Principle of Party-Mindedness in Teaching Special Subjects." The party bureau set up a discussion of this manual and brought the know-how and experience of V. Osipov and A. Adriashkin to the attention of all instructor-Communists.

We believe that this is an example of that high degree of activeness which should be displayed by all departments and their party organizations in carrying out the task of increasing the party-mindedness of instruction.

In its decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work," the CPSU Central Committee stated the task of strengthening the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. Essentially the question of improving the entire system of training and indoctrination of military personnel was stated. As was emphasized at a conference of top-echelon army and navy command-political personnel, the primary element here is work by our schools and academies. Who we accept at these schools, how we organize the learning process, and how we form in students and cadets political and professional activeness, honor, dignity and other military-professional qualities determine in large measure an officer's entire subsequent service. It is useful for everybody involved in the business of training military cadres to scrutinize his work from this standpoint.

To indoctrinate with each and every class session, with every contact between instructor and student -- there can be no other approach. And this is understandable. Party-mindedness of teaching determines in the final analysis the spiritual horizons of those whom the school ushers into an army career.

#### Comparison of Komsomol Groups

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Maj N. Ryazanov: "Silence in the Hall"]

[Text] Following the report, the meeting chairman addressed the Komsomol members: "Who wants to address the meeting?"

The hall became quite still. No volunteers stepped forward. The silence was becoming uncomfortable.

"Comrade Saponenko," the chairman addressed a lieutenant, "tell us how you made your platoon excellent-rated."

"I spoke at the last meeting," the young officer replied.

"How about you, Comrade Shcherbatyuk?"

"Yes, Shcherbatyuk, be frank," chimed in the commanding officer, who was present at the meeting.

Finally the discussion began. I am acquainted with Lt V. Shcherbatyuk. He is an interesting, thinking individual. But I listened and did not recognize him: his words sounded stiff and formal. It was not a statement or address but rather a series of general phrases.

Then Sgt A. Panasik barked out in an unsophisticated manner a text which he had prepared in advance. Assistant Officer S. Petrov limited his statement to an enumeration of conditions, measures and general assurances that the forthcoming exercise would be completed with good results.

Another silence ensued, interrupted by a voice from the audience: "Let's pass a resolution...."

Later, during the smoking break, the reticent members of the audience suddenly regained their tongues. They proceeded to debate about why the most recent firing exercise had been unsuccessful and discussed an interesting contest for the title of top specialist, which had been held in the neighboring company. They specified deficiencies in organization of leisure time activities. Everybody got it -- the secretary, the activists, and criticism was even leveled at the party bureau: technical study groups were not operating, amateur talent activities were not yet operating, and they could not remember when the last specific-topic evening activities had been held. Nor did the Komsomol members try to escape the entire blame.

So we see that there was plenty to tell the people at the meeting. But everybody had remained silent. Why? The answer to this question was contained in many comments and remarks after the meeting: why say anything? It will all be a waste of time. The bureau members do not listen to the serious, interesting suggestions by Komsomol members, and even if they do jot something down on their note pads, no changes will result....

I recalled attending a Komsomol meeting in a unit in which Lt P. Shcherbin was serving as Komsomol committee secretary. At that meeting it was not necessary to ask people to speak. Komsomol members came up to the speaker's platform one after the other. They spoke fervently, sharply, with concern, and sternly admonished the specific individuals guilty of errors of omission in their service activities. An outsider could have obtained the impression that this was a performance-lagging unit. The point is that it was not! The unit was doing well. And one of the important reasons for this was the fact that the Komsomol members did not rest on their laurels but worked persistently to seek out reserve potential for increasing combat readiness and strengthening military discipline. An atmosphere of demandingness and a responsible attitude toward one's pledge in the competition to honor the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner had become solidly established in the subunits. The critical mood at the Komsomol meeting indicated primarily that the men were very concerned about the common cause.

Two meetings, but what a difference between them! In the one case the old familiar, uninspiring word, and in the other case a concrete, impartial, self-critical discussion. This compels one to do a great deal of thinking. For example, about that same criticism which is feared in some Komsomol organizations.



Once an officer acquaintance related to me how he had criticized the work style of his unit's Komsomol committee in the presence of a higher-echelon commander. The repercussions from this took the lieutenant quite by surprise.

"We have so many good points," he was rebuked, "but you have let the entire district know about our shortcomings."

Such a position unquestionably has negative consequences. Komsomol members either stop talking at meetings altogether or restrict themselves to general phrases. And, what is much worse, sometimes they keep silent about serious shortcomings. You listen to such individuals and wonder why they even took the rostrum. Who needs these common truths, a set of random facts without analysis, conclusions, or recommendations? And if they do talk about shortcomings, under no circumstances will they name the guilty parties but present them as oversights of the Komsomol organization and the collective as a whole. Such an approach results in substantial moral losses.

After all, Komsomol members go to a meeting in hopes of hearing something new, of learning something. People also have their own thoughts and opinions which they would like to share with their comrades.

Komsomol meetings are held precisely in such a friendly atmosphere in the antiaircraft missile unit in which Sr Lt A. Pavlov serves as a member of the Komsomol committee. For two years in a row now the men of this unit have produced excellent results in combat training. Participating in the All-Union Komsomol Affairs Relay under the slogan "Our military labor to the homeland and party, a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress!", the young servicemen are working hard and persistently to achieve their tough pledges and to improve their military skills.

I shall once again return to that meeting with which this discussion began. I can state with confidence that it was simply not adequately prepared. But one also encounters another extreme. I once attended a Komsomol meeting together with a representative of the district political directorate. The Komsomol committee secretary assured us: "The meeting will be up to snuff!" The meeting was brought to order. We listened to a report -- laconic and rather self-critical. The report was followed by a lively discussion. One comrade presented an innovative idea, a second submitted an initiative, while a third criticized errors of omission in the work of the Komsomol organization.... To the outsider, everything was quite impressive: there was criticism, and there were concrete suggestions and comments.

We later learned that all this had been purely for show: they had decided to make a big impression on the political directorate representatives. And they had a peculiar idea about criticism: we must have criticism, so let us organize some. The result was criticism for the sake of criticism. The faultiness of such a Communist work style, if I may use the term, is obvious.

Some meetings are so "organized" that there is no room for initiative. When attending such a meeting, a person who is not scheduled to speak on this occasion feels in advance that he is in the role of a non-participating outsider: after all, everything has been set up by schedule. And even if he has the desire to debate any of the speakers in the course of the meeting, sometimes there simply is no time available. One Komsomol member stated: "We'll talk about business after the

meeting." In this instance the Komsomol organization lacks both activeness and aggressiveness.

A meeting's effectiveness and results.... These differ from one organization to another and are determined by a correct understanding of the role of meetings by the members of the Komsomol committee and what they do to ensure that meetings constitute for each and every Komsomol member a genuine school of civil activeness, a school of indoctrination of high-principledness and efficiency.

#### Problems With Local Military Newspapers

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 2

[Article: "Pre-Congress Review of Party Work: A Press Survey"]

[Text] Communists and all army and navy personnel are actively preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. An important component part of these preparations is the report-election campaign in party organizations. It is therefore natural that the topic reports and elections is also properly given a prominent place in the pages of district, group of forces, and fleet newspapers.

The newspaper articles emphasize that report-election meetings are called upon thoroughly and comprehensively to analyze implementation of the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decrees of CPSU Central Committee plenums, the state of political, organizational and ideological work in the units and on naval ships, and its influence on combat readiness, quality of military training, and military discipline. The newspapers vividly reflect those characteristic signs of today: an atmosphere of innovative approach to accomplishing assigned tasks, a demanding appraisal of achievements, and a harmonious collective search for ways to increase the effectiveness of party work.

The newspaper of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, KRASNYY VOIN, gives vigorous coverage of the progression of the report-election campaign. In articles under the heading "Party Life: Reports and Elections" it seeks to demonstrate how Communists view their activities in the principal areas and how they are mobilizing all the resources of party collectives to honor the congress in a worthy manner. The newspaper focuses its attention on practical work by party organizations and Communists directed toward successful accomplishment of the tasks of strengthening combat readiness, high-quality accomplishment of plan targets pertaining to combat and political training, strengthening military discipline and observance of procedure and regulations, and ideological indoctrination of personnel.

The year of the 26th CPSU Congress should become a year of combat training shock work, efficient accomplishment of assigned tasks, and high-quality improvement of troop training -- this thought receives strong emphasis in materials entitled "With a Thought to Tomorrow," "The Main Thing Is to Get the Job Done," "Take Account of Present-Day Demands," plus others. Appraising from this position what has already been achieved and what is to be achieved in the future, the newspaper lists the following among the most important reserve potential for growth: a high degree of organization, businesslike efficiency, implacability toward shortcomings, and an acute sense of the new. The articles stress that solid ideological conditioning is the basis and foundation of these qualities. A Communist, regardless

of where his job assignment may be, is first and foremost a political warrior. a man of vigorous and purposeful actions.

The newspaper of the Red-Banner Volga Military District, ZA RODINU, and the newspaper of the Central Group of Forces, SOVETSKIY SOLDAT, devote close attention to matters pertaining to increasing the aggressiveness of party organizations and strengthening their influence on the daily life and training of military units.

A successful job, state the articles "Degree of Influence" (SOVETSKIY SOLDAT), "Taking Account of Past Mistakes" (ZA RODINU) and others, depends to a substantial degree on the personal example of each full member and probationary member of the party, the vanguard role of Communists, a unity of efforts on their part, constant dissatisfaction with achieved results, and a feeling of responsibility for everything which is being done around them.

Typical in this respect is the report entitled "Like Fingers Clenched Into a Fist," published in the newspaper ZA RODINU. It tells of a party report-election meeting in an excellent-rated company. The following question was raised at the meeting: Is it sufficient that a Communist is personally irreproachable in all respects? No, it is not. He has no right to be complacent if alongside somebody is working at less than his ability and who departs from the demands of regulations.

The report-election campaign has been publicized in detail in our newspapers as regards quantity of materials, encompassment of party organizations and groups, and diversity of items discussed. Unfortunately one cannot always give high marks to the content of articles, to the depth of investigation of problems raised, the solidness and practicality of the conclusions and recommendations. In a number of instances, when examining various aspects of training and indoctrination of personnel, the authors of articles devote more attention to a description of the process and results of combat and political training than to an analysis of how the party organization influences this process with its inherent forms and methods, achieving excellent quality indices.

Ideological work is also poorly analyzed. There are no outstanding articles on such important areas as transformation of party organizations into centers of daily ideological-indoctrination activity, further adoption of a comprehensive approach to statement of the entire business of indoctrination, and implementation of recommendations by the conference of army and navy command-political personnel aimed at strengthening the indoctrinational role of the USSR Armed Forces.

As a rule the newspapers print articles addressing current-importance topics. But merely stating an important question does not mean achieving effective party response to the material. Essential elements are detailed elaboration of the question, newness, and a vivid form of presentation. Some reports, however, are written in a clichéd and unoriginal manner; they rehash the proceedings of report-election meetings, practically repeating the official minutes of the meeting, but they offer no analysis. For example, in a report entitled "Appraising Past Achievements" (ZA RODINU) the author discusses a number of matters -- competition, occupational training of specialists, indoctrination of junior commanders, Komsomol leadership, plus others. Naturally not one item is examined thoroughly and in detail.

A poor job is still being done on analyzing the activities of party bureaus: how effective are the sessions, meetings and other measures; work with individuals; the status of development of criticism and self-criticism, verification of execution, qualitative strengthening of party ranks, indoctrination of young Communists, etc. These topics require more detailed treatment.

In the course of meetings, Communists frankly discuss unresolved problems, errors and oversights. Newspapers must also give coverage to criticism. A critical tone is characteristic of many published articles. One positive element is the fact that, alongside other items, newspapers evaluate the level of criticism at meetings, analyze their organization and progress, professional, ideological and indoctrinational level, draw attention to mistakes, and suggest how they can be avoided in the future. For example, encountering perfunctory preparations for a report-election meeting in a certain tank company, KRASNYY VOIN published a report entitled "Where Is the Attention Toward Deficiencies?" The author states frankly that the meeting failed to provide an exhaustive answer to the questions of the causes of various deficiencies and ways to correct them. The article states why this happened.

At the same time criticism in the press is frequently of an excessively general, abstract nature. In an article entitled "Concerned About Increasing Vigilance" (SOVETSKIY SOLDAT) the author notes that not everything was done to increase the responsibility of party members, that not all of them took active part in ideological-indoctrination activity, and that some party members should work more with NCO personnel. But behind each such "not" stand concrete individuals, Communists, who could and should be made to answer for their passive attitude.

"Of great value," stated L. I. Brezhnev at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "are critical comments and suggestions by Communists. And those party committees which undertake concrete measures without delay in response to critical remarks are proceeding correctly. This is a good thing; it increases the effectiveness of meetings and the effectiveness of criticism." Therefore our press is called upon to show in an efficient and prompt manner how resolutions adopted at party report-election meetings are implemented, what is being done to act on critical comments and suggestions made by party members, and how training and indoctrination of elected activists are organized.

Pre-congress reports and elections are a highly critical time both for party agencies and for the press. It is necessary to transform each and every published article into an aggressive party statement possessing convincing force and a high degree of effectiveness.

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## DOSAAF: PROCEEDINGS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FIFTH PLENUM

### Fifth Plenum Participants

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "Information Report"]

[Text] The 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy took place in Moscow on 20 November.

The plenum was opened by the chairman of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, three times Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin.

The plenum examined the question, "On the course of implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decree 'On further improvement of ideological and political-indoc-trinational work' and tasks in improving the practical activity of DOSAAF organiza-tions." The chairman of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, gave a report on this question. An account of the report is pub-lished in the newspaper.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were the chief of the Main Political Director-ate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev, executives of the CPSU Central Committee S. G. Arutyunyan and V. D. Sysoyev, secretary of the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council] V. F. Bogatikov, secretary of the DOSAAF Central Committee D. A. Okhromiy, Army General A. L. Getman, three times Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General of Aviation I. N. Kozhedub, chairman of the USSR Federa-tion for Parachute Sport and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, USSR pilot-cosmonaut Colonel V. V. Gorbatko, and representatives of the VTsSPS, several ministries and departments of the USSR and the RSFSR, and a number of public organizations.

Also participating in the plenum's work were members of the DOSAAF USSR Central Auditing Commission, chairmen of kray and oblast DOSAAF committees who are not mem-bers of the defense society's leading organs, directors of DOSAAF Houses, and DOSAAF activists.

The following spoke in the debates on the report: the chairman of the Moscow DOSAAF city committee D. N. Kuznetsov, the chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Ukrainian SSR, A. D. Korotchenko, the chairman of the committee of the DOSAAF pri-mary organization of the Volgograd tractor plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, I. I. Svinukhov, the deputy chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Azerbaijan

SSR, R. M. Gadzhiyev, the chairman of the Rostovskaya DOSAAF Obkom, I. G. Kondratov, the chief of the Brest model DOSAAF Joint Technical School, A. M. Kozik, the deputy chairman of the Administrative Board of the All-Union Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, V. O. Maslin, the chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Latvian SSR, E. Ya. Evin, the editor in chief of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, N. G. Belous, the chairman of the Ivanovskiy DOSAAF obkom, V. F. Tarasov, Major General D. V. Chovgan, the chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee of the Kirgiz SSR, K. U. Usenbekov, the director of the Kuybyshevskiy oblast DOSAAF House, G. S. Yefimenko, the chairman of the Primorskiy DOSAAF kraykom, I. G. Karelin, honored USSR master of sport and member of the country's combined team for airplane sport, L. S. Leonova, deputy chairman of the USSR Motor Sport Federation and honored coach of the USSR, G. P. Fomin, and the chairman of the Altayskiy DOSAAF kraykom, V. A. Katayev.

The chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General A. A. Yepishev, spoke at the plenum. He gave a high evaluation to DOSAAF's activity and noted that the young servicemen who had undergone training in the defense society's organizations prior to call-up to the Armed Forces master equipment and weapons in short times and perform service successfully.

Operating in the spirit of the requirements of the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed Army General A. A. Yepishev, and evaluating at its true worth and consolidating favorable experience, special attention should be devoted to lagging sectors and unresolved problems.

Dwelling on some of the practical problems in the defense society's activity, A. A. Yepishev noted that the tremendous volume and scope of ideological work, the heat of which will increase with the approach of the 26th Party Congress, puts forth the task of expanding the front for ideological influence on the youth and using all forms and means for ideological and political-indoctrination work more thoughtfully and flexibly.

In conclusion, Army General A. A. Yepishev expressed the confidence that the DOSAAF members will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in the military and patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet youth and in training worthy replacements for the Soviet Armed Forces.

The plenum adopted a decree on the agenda's question which was discussed and which is published in the newspaper.

The deputy chairman of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, Lieutenant General V. V. Mosyaykin, gave an information report on the work of the presidium and the presidium's bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee for the period between the 4th and 5th plenums of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee. An account of the report is published in the newspaper.

The plenum considered organizational questions.

The plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee elected member of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and chairman of the Dnepropetrovskiy DOSAAF obkom, V. I. Zhmurko, to be chairman of the permanent commission of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee on questions of mass organizational work and member of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and chairman of the Penzenskiy DOSAAF obkom, Ye. F. Shkurov, to be chairman of

the permanent commission of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee on questions of development of military-technical types of sport.

In accordance with Article 17 of the defense society's regulation, the plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee dropped D. Kh. Kozhamberdin, V. P. Kochetkov, A. I. Griva, and V. G. Stepanov from the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee.

With this, the 5th plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee completed its work.

#### Report of Pokryshkin's Speech

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Report of speech by Mar Avn A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of DOSAAF USSR Central Committee at 5th Plenum of DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, Moscow, 20 November 1980: "On the Course of Implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Decree, 'On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work,' and Tasks in Improving the Practical Activity of DOSAAF Organizations"]

[Text] Comrades! The regular 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy is taking place in the period of the nationwide struggle for the completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan when a mass patriotic movement was initiated for a worthy greeting for the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was with tremendous inspiration that the workers of our motherland greeted the results of the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the decisions of the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum of the party's Central Committee. This deeply scientific and well-reasoned speech provides a comprehensive analysis of the main problems in the socio-economic development of the country and makes important generalizations on the fundamental problems of communist construction.

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's speech is imbued with concern for the people's welfare and contains fundamentally important ideas and lines with which the party and all our people are moving toward the 26th CPSU Congress. A brilliant manifestation of the labor and political enthusiasm which has seized the country is the tremendous scope of the pre-congress competition.

The members of the twice order-wearing defense society approve wholly and completely and support unanimously the decisions of the October (1980) plenum and the indefatigable practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on implementing the foreign-policy course of the 24th-25th Party Congresses. They perceive the specific measures directed toward strengthening the economic and defensive might of the Soviet state and the fraternal alliance of the socialist countries in every possible way with satisfaction.

After the 25th CPSU Congress, our defense society took a new step forward in accomplishing the tasks assigned by the Communist Party and the Soviet government. The number of DOSAAF members has increased in recent years. Now the society unites 94 million people or more than 71 percent of the country's working and student

youth. Thus, we have grounds to say today: Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instruction which was given at the 4th All-Union DOSAAF Congress to the effect that the defense society become an organization of almost the entire adult population of the country or at least its considerable majority is being accomplished successfully.

The growth in the ranks of the defense society tells of DOSAAF's popularity among the Soviet people and of the increase in the activity of its organizations. Under the leadership of the Lenin party the society participates actively in accustoming the broad masses of workers and the youth to practical activity in strengthening the country's defensive capability and training for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The examination of the status of the DOSAAF organizations' work on implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," at our plenum on the eve of the 26th Party Congress and the start of the new five-year plan will permit a self-critical analysis of the state of affairs on important directions of the defense society's activity and determination of specific tasks to improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth in light of the party's contemporary requirements.

#### Unremitting Attention to Military-Patriotic Indoctrination

The Communist Party considers the ideological-political indoctrination of the Soviet people as the most important sector of the struggle for communism. The decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," stresses that the course of the country's economic, socio-political, and cultural development, the complete realization of the capabilities of developed socialism, the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course, and the strengthening of its international positions depend more and more on successes on the ideological front.

This most important party document armed the leader personnel and the public activists with a detailed program for the further raising of the level and effectiveness of the Soviet people's ideological indoctrination, their mobilization for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist construction, and strengthening the country's defensive capability.

In June 1979, the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee defined the content of the work of the defense society's committees and organizations and ways and methods for the accomplishment of assigned tasks, and it approved the corresponding plan.

In accomplishing the party's instructions, the DOSAAF committees implemented specific measures on improving the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers, improving the training of the youth for service in the Soviet Armed Forces, further development of technical and military-applied types of sport, and raising the quality of all indoctrinational work. In the majority of the society's organizations meetings of defense activists, plenums and sessions of committee presidiums, and seminars and conferences of leaders of DOSAAF rayon and city committees and primary, training, and sports organizations took place. Long-range plans for accomplishing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's decree have been worked out everywhere.



In summing up the results of the activity for this year and a half, A. I. Pokryshkin noted that under the influence of the general upsurge in the party's ideological work and in the process of realizing the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee on improving the indoctrination of the Soviet people, the DOSAAF organizations succeeded in raising somewhat the level of military-patriotic propaganda strengthening its efficiency and specificity, and conducting it more intelligibly and convincingly and in close connection with the life and tasks of the defense society. This permitted the more complete satisfaction of the Soviet people's deep interest in the study of the Marxist-Leninist propositions on the defense of the socialist fatherland, the Communist Party's decisions, and the works and statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on timely questions of communist construction and strengthening the country's defensive capability.

The ideological content of indoctrinational work was especially enriched by the study, in the schools and clubs of the defense society, of L. I. Brezhnev's memoirs: "Malaya zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Renaissance], and "Tselina" [Virgin Land] as well as his works "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Urgent Problems of the CPSU's Ideological Work] and "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [On Guard Over Peace and Socialism].

Favorable experience in military-patriotic work has been accumulated in the leading organizations of the defense society. The DOSAAF committees of Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Moscow, the Kuybyshevskaya, Volgogradskaya, Bryanskaya, Smolenskaya oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, and many others are conducting military-patriotic work systematically. Its ideological and organizational level has been raised.

In the period which has elapsed, the arsenal of forms and methods for indoctrinational work has been replenished as a result of the creative initiative of the committees and the public activists. The practice of conducting months of mass-defense work continued to improve. They have become more popular and an organic component part in the public and political life of the labor collectives. This year, the measures of the month-long campaign helped to accomplish successfully many tasks in military-patriotic, mass-defense, training, and sports work and furthered an increase in the production and public activity of millions of DOSAAF members.

The role of DOSAAF has grown in the preparation and conduct of the all-union trip of the Komsomols and youth to places of the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory. With the active participation of the defense society's organizations, it has become not only a mass and effective form for the patriotic indoctrination of the youth, but also a unique school for the military-technical training and physical tempering of the younger generation of Soviet people and the training of youths for military service. This was confirmed convincingly by the 9th All-Union Rally of Trip Victors which took place in Minsk this September.

Many DOSAAF organizations are finding more and more interesting and effective forms for participation in the conduct of the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games and they skillfully attach an applied military direction to these games. Interesting measures are being conducted in the course of the All-Union Remembrance and All-Union Week of Revolutionary Glory.

Approval is merited by the initiative affairs of many local DOSAAF committees. In Chitinskaya oblast, for example, the society's organizations together with the Komsomol are conducting Operation "Remembrance" for the collection of reminiscences and documents of participants in the Great Patriotic War and Operation "Duty" whose goal is to assist the war-disabled and veterans. In Bashkiria and some of the RSFSR oblasts "DOSAAF Days" are organized in the course of which lectures and reports, seminars with the activists, thematic soirees, meetings, and sports measures are conducted. The DOSAAF committees of Kaliningradskaya oblast are participating in the conduct of celebrations on streets which have been named for heroes, while those of Ryazanskaya oblast participate in reviews of military-patriotic songs.

In expanding the work on bringing up the members of the defense society on the heroic exploits of the older generations many organizations, stressed the speaker, make skillful use of such forms as solemn mourning ceremonies, meetings, and encounters with veterans of the revolution, war, and labor at monuments to the people's glory, memorial complexes, and at mass graves. The high emotional saturation of these measures provides a great indoctrinational effect and stimulates the youth to make a personal contribution to the common cause of strengthening the economic and defensive might of the socialist motherland.

Certain work has been conducted on implementing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on raising the role of the press in improving the ideological-indoctrinational and military-patriotic work and the mobilization of the defense society's members for the accomplishment of practical tasks. The ideological, artistic, and scientific level of the literature and illustrative products of the DOSAAF Publishing House has been raised. It now satisfies completely the requirements of the defense organizations.

In the process of organizational work on implementing the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions, the DOSAAF committees under the leadership of party and Soviet organs strengthened ties and improved cooperation with trade unions and the Komsomol, the Znaniye [Knowledge] society, commanders and political organs of troop units and large units, military commissariats, civil defense headquarters, the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and other state and public organizations.

A number of important joint documents have been adopted recently which will permit even further improvement of the coordination of personnel and equipment in work on the military-patriotic indoctrination of the population and introducing an integrated approach to its organization.

Certain measures have been implemented in improving and building up the material and technical base for the improvement of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the defense society's members. Thirty-seven republic, kray, and oblast DOSAAF Houses were created during the years 1976-1980. The equipping of committees and training and sports organizations with technical propaganda means increased somewhat. They have mobile vehicle clubs, film projectors, broadcasting centers, television sets, tape recorders, and slide projectors. Graphic agitation has become more interesting and colorful.

The number of primary organizations where serious attention is devoted to questions of military-patriotic indoctrination and varied work forms are used is growing in the defense society.

As has already been noted above, the DOSAAF organizations have raised somewhat the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination.

However, the speaker stressed, what has been done should be considered as only the beginning of important work on accomplishing the tasks posed by the party's Central Committee.

There are still committees in the defense society which have not achieved a fundamental restructuring of military-patriotic work in the spirit of the party's requirements and which are accomplishing the decisions and plans which have been outlined on these questions slowly. This pertains, in particular, to the Tadzhikistan DOSAAF Central Committee and to the Tomskaya, Mordovskaya, Churskaya, Belgorodskaya, and Vladimirskaia DOSAAF obkoms.

Proper attention is not being devoted everywhere to raising the ideological-political level of military-patriotic propaganda. The DOSAAF organizations of the Estonian SSR, Krasnodarskiy kray, and the Pernskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts are not participating with sufficient activity in military patriotic measures. At times, the subject matter of presentations here is limited only to problems connected with significant and revolutionary dates.

The committees and defense public activists should participate more purposefully in anti-imperialist propaganda and in exposing the aggressive policy of the reactionary circles of the United States and its NATO allies and the militaristic aspirations of the Chinese hegemonists.

DOSAAF lecturers and propagandists should give more frequent lectures and reports on questions of Soviet military organizational development and on the missions of the Armed Forces under contemporary conditions and DOSAAF's activity and its role in strengthening the country's defensive capability.

Some committees do not devote proper attention to the skillful use of varied forms and methods for the conduct of military-patriotic measures. Such propaganda forms as military-patriotic clubs and lecture bureaus, lecture cycles, universities of the future serviceman, and Lenin and military-patriotic readings are not being introduced with sufficient persistence. It is necessary to make wider use of the capabilities of authorized DOSAAF Houses and cultural-educational institutions and those which operate on a voluntary basis.

Some committee leaders are not devoting proper attention to a differentiated approach to different groups of workers and the youth. As a result of this, a certain portion of the society's members are not covered by military-patriotic measures and do not participate in mass defense work. It is necessary to assist in every possible way so that the all-union trip of the youth to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory becomes a permanently operating form of military-patriotic indoctrination and military-technical instruction of the youth.

Individual committees are not sufficiently active in strengthening business ties with other organizations which are engaged in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people. Effective forms for joint work with organizations of the Znaniye Society, sections of the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and mass information organs have not been found everywhere.

A. I. Pokryshkin stressed that we are not completely satisfied by the degree of use of the material and technical base for military-patriotic indoctrination. Instances are noted where assembly and lecture halls which are found in DOSAAF organizations are empty on Saturday's and Sundays. In some committees they still do a poor job in following the condition and use of technical propaganda means. Individual committees use the literature and illustrative products produced by the DOSAAF Publishing House inefficiently in indoctrinational and instructional work.

In accomplishing the tasks of military-patriotic indoctrination, it is important persistently to raise the role of the society's primary organizations. Unfortunately, at present the status of this work in some of them does not meet contemporary requirements. Practical measures on improving indoctrinational work in the primary collectives were defined at plenums, conferences, and seminars conducted by the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee. In Mikhaylovskiy rayon of Amurskaya oblast, for example, many primary organizations do not participate in military-patriotic measures and do not utilize capabilities for the creation of museums and rooms of combat glory. Such a situation is also found in a number of DOSAAF organizations of the Udmurt ASSR and Kalininskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

Life constantly requires an improvement in organizational work on the leadership of the primary organizations from raykoms, gorkoms, obkoms, and kraykoms. The question is as follows: for each primary organization regardless of its size, military-patriotic indoctrination should become one of the basic directions of activity.

A task of primary importance consists of raising the ideological level of indoctrination work in the future, too, and tying it skillfully to the practical tasks of the defense society and persistently raising the effectiveness of military-patriotic measures.

#### Persistently Improve the Training of the Youth for Service in the Armed Forces

In its decree on ideological questions the party's Central Committee, the speaker noted, considers the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth in its unbreakable tie with the training of the youth for military service.

The DOSAAF organizations are playing a large role in the accomplishment of these tasks. In recent years the quality of training of the youth for military service and the level of instruction and indoctrination of specialists for the Armed Forces have been raised somewhat. Now, each year about 95 percent of the students in the DOSAAF schools complete their instruction with excellent and good grades, more than 70 percent become rated sportsmen, and more than 90 percent pass the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] norms. The majority of the schools are accomplishing their assigned tasks with grades of "good" and "excellent." Many of them have been awarded the title of "model."

In the training year which has been completed the Soviet Minister of Defense cited the DOSAAF organizations of the Lithuanian SSR and Omskaya and Tul'skaya oblasts among the best in training specialists for the Armed Forces. Good results were also attained by the DOSAAF committees of Armenia, Georgia, and others.

These indices became possible as a result of implementing measures to improve the qualitative composition of supervisory and teaching personnel, raise their



methodological skill, strengthen and develop the training-material base of the society's schools and clubs, and to improve the training-indoctrinational process and the organizational structure of DOSAAF training organizations.

The level of political-indoctrinational work as one of the most important factors which ensure high effectiveness in training the youth for service in the Armed Forces has been raised. Recently, committees and training organizations have taken a specific step forward in raising the ideological content and effectiveness of this training. The role of deputy heads of schools for training and indoctrinational work has increased.

Gatherings of experts in training and meetings between teachers and students' parents have begun to take place more often recently. Ceremonial send-offs for military service are organized, and orders from the labor collectives to the draftees, photograph taking at banner unfurling ceremonies of the enterprise, and awarding the future servicemen photographs with the inscription, "From the labor banner to the combat banner," are being practiced.

In speaking about training specialists for the Armed Forces, the speaker stressed that DOSAAF actively contributes to seeing that good replacements who are capable of mastering complex combat equipment and accomplishing their military duty with honor and dignity go to the Armed Forces.

Then A. I. Pokryshkin dwelled on shortcomings which are typical of those schools and clubs where proper concern is not manifested for raising the professional training and methodological skill of the instructor personnel and simplification and indulgences are permitted in the training and indoctrinational process. Some committees and leaders of training organizations do not use available capabilities to improve the training-material base and unjustifiably drag out completing the equipping of vehicle driving grounds and ranges as well as classrooms for practical laboratory lessons.

In a number of DOSAAF schools of the Tadzhik SSR, Vologodskaya and Permskaya oblasts, and the Chechen-Ingush ASSR proper measures are not being undertaken to improve the training and indoctrinational process, the task of ensuring the unity of instruction and indoctrination as one of the basic pedagogical principles is not being accomplished with sufficient persistence, and the struggle to raise the quality and effectiveness of political-indoctrinational work with the draftees is being waged poorly. Here, political lessons and political information sessions are sometimes conducted on a low level. The students are not always attracted to military-applied types of sport and sports competitions are seldom organized. Little concern is manifested for their cultural leisure time.

Constant and purposeful work on the creation and strengthening of a healthy moral and spiritual climate in the collectives of the training organizations is not conducted everywhere. Unfortunately, in a number of schools proper concern is still not manifested for organizing the living conditions of the students and their feeding. The students of individual training organizations of Orlovskaya oblast, for example, live under poor living conditions and they are often diverted to administrative work.

In some collectives of the defense society, the struggle is poorly waged against violations of labor discipline, drunkenness, and other amoral phenomena which lead

to serious consequences, including serious road and transportation accidents. One of the main reasons for these accidents, the speaker pointed out, is the fact that some DOSAAF committees do not make a deep analysis of the state of affairs concerning the accident rate and do not adopt decisive measures to increase the responsibility of leaders for the complete accomplishment of the requirements in the guidance documents which regulate the accident-free operation of transportation. The indoctrinational capabilities of socialist competition are poorly used. All this has a negative effect on the general status of the work of our training organizations in training the youth for service in the Armed Forces.

There are shortcomings in primary military training. Some DOSAAF committees weakened the training-methods supervision of training centers and do not monitor the quality of lessons.

For the more complete accomplishment of the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and to eliminate shortcomings which are present in training the youth for military service, said the speaker, it is necessary to concentrate primary attention on raising the level of indoctrination and instruction of the youths, on strengthening the training organizations with personnel, and on improving the training-material base.

In achieving a further rise in the ideological-political level of indoctrinating the draftees, the growing indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces and their missions under contemporary conditions should be persistently explained and love for the Armed Forces and respect for the military profession should be molded in the draftees.

It is necessary to improve the patriotic and international indoctrination of the future servicemen even further and to generate and develop in them a sense of loyalty to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people.

All political-indoctrinational work should be structured in such a way that it is an effective factor in improving results and strengthening discipline. More concern should be manifested for attracting the youths to military-applied types of sport. It should become one of our rules that each graduate of DOSAAF schools and each draftee departs for military service having a sports rating in firing and having passed the GTO norms.

In analyzing DOSAAF's work in training cadres in the mass technical professions for the national economy, the speaker noted that it has important social-political and indoctrinational significance, is an important form for disseminating technical knowledge among the population, and contributes to accustoming DOSAAF members to active participation in mass defense work and popularizing the patriotic activity of the defense society.

The task consists primarily of seeing that the training of cadres of the mass technical professions is conducted systematically and in an organized manner and meets the requirements of the economic organs and population of the country. Work on training cadres of the mass technical professions and on propagandizing technical knowledge should become one of the important elements in realizing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions.

## Develop Technical and Military-Applied Types of Sport

The Central Committee of the CPSU, in the decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," stressed the speaker, obliged party committees, the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Sports Committee, and the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR to adopt additional measures for lifting the mass physical culture movement, raising sports skill, and improving indoctrinational work among the sportsmen.

In accomplishing these requirements and organizing work in light of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of 7 May 1966, the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, the DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, and the kraykoms and obkoms of the defense society together with the trade unions, the Komsomol, and sports committees are continuing to increase the effectiveness and quality of defense-sports work and its indoctrinational role.

At present, more than 31 million people are engaged in sections and teams, of them 11 million school children. More than 7,000 sports-technical clubs and more than 94 children-youth sports-technical schools are operating in the society.

Sports festivals contribute to the accustoming of the youth to sports. Thus, more than 50 million participants moved out to the starting line of the 7th Summer Sports Festival of Peoples of the USSR for military-technical types of sport, 11 million sportsmen accomplished the rating standards, and 2,830 people became masters of sport of the USSR.

Competitions dedicated to significant dates in the life of our motherland and its Armed Forces and for prizes of war and labor heroes received broad propagation. These competitions bear within themselves a charge of great indoctrinational force.

The positions of DOSAAF sportsmen in the international arena are also growing stronger. Great successes were achieved by teams in parachute, airplane, and helicopter sports, motorcycle racers over icy tracks, and masters in speed types of underwater swimming. Radio operators achieved high results in the world championship for sports radio direction finding. Our motorcycle soccer players won the European Trophy for the tenth time. An alumnus of the Ufa DOSAAF sports-technical club, I. Sokolov, became a champion at the 22d Olympic games.

Last year alone, DOSAAF sportsmen won 784 medals, including 403 gold medals, at the biggest international competitions and 86 world records were set.

The DOSAAF committees noticeably intensified their attention to the organization and conduct of indoctrinational work with sportsmen directly in the sports-technical clubs, DYUSTSh [Children-Youth Sports-Technical Schools] and the DOSAAF training organizations, that is, where the foundation for sports success is laid.

The All-Union Conference on Practical Science which was conducted this May contributed to a further increase in the activity of work on the development of technical and military-applied types of sports and to raising the quality and effectiveness of indoctrinational work with sportsmen. It discussed problems connected with raising the role of technical and military-applied types of sports in the molding of an active life's position, high spiritual and moral qualities of the Soviet youth, and its preparation for the defense of the motherland.

Our sports, stressed A. I. Pokryshkin, should be used more actively for molding the spiritual and moral make-up of the Soviet people, for their comprehensive development and instilling a sense of friendship, comradeship, and collectivism, and in the interests of the struggle against bourgeois vestiges. Some committees are not devoting proper attention to the indoctrination of sportsmen and rarely conduct military-patriotic measures with them. The work of the sports organizations is often evaluated without consideration of the state of discipline, indoctrinational work, and the moral climate in them. These shortcomings are inherent in DOSAAF organizations of Krasnodarskiy kray, Tambovskaya oblast, and the Yakut and Dagestan ASSR's.

Competitions are not conducted on the proper organizational and ideological-political level everywhere. It is necessary that each sports measure be a festival of technical sport and serve the indoctrination of people and the defense society's propaganda. Special attention should be devoted to raising the effectiveness of indoctrinational work with coaches and sportsmen of combined teams.

In indoctrinational work with sportsmen, said the speaker, we must proceed from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that physical culture and sport are an important component part of communist upbringing and the molding of the moral and spiritual make-up of the Soviet man. This is why work on intensifying the indoctrinational influence of military-technical types of sport presumes the indissoluble unity of the teaching-training process with the ideological-political, moral, and heroic-patriotic indoctrination of the sportsmen. The goal of this work consists of seeing that each sportsman is strong and bold, masters equipment to perfection, and possesses a high level of political maturity and moral purity.

Thanks to the concern of the party and the government, the material base for technical and military-applied types of sport is being strengthened from year to year. It is important to use it effectively, to keep the construction of new sports structures under strict control, and to devote constant attention to the training of coaches, instructors, and judges.

To develop defense-sports work even further and to raise its indoctrinational role is one of the most important tasks of DOSAAF committees and organizations. To accomplish it successfully means doing much for the training of tempered, skillful, defenders of the motherland who know the equipment well and are devoted to the ideals of communism.

#### Improve Work with Personnel and Public Activists

In implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," said A. I. Pokryshkin, the DOSAAF committees did much to strengthen all elements of the leading organs of the society, improve indoctrinational work with personnel, and increase their responsibility for the accomplishment of official duties. Recently, the process of improving the qualitative composition of the leading personnel has continued actively. On the whole, our society has politically mature, well trained personnel who are boundlessly devoted to the motherland.

The DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, kraykoms, and obkoms of the defense society have begun to devote more attention to the ideological-political tempering of the leader personnel and to raising the qualifications of cadres. Their indoctrination has been improved in the course of practical work.



The strengthening of the public activists continued in the DOSAAF organizations under the leadership of party and soviet organs. If more than 5 million people participated in public work in 1976, now the defense society's activists number more than 8 million people. Among them are many participants in battles for the motherland, war and labor veterans, and reserve and retired officers. They are people of profound ideological conviction and moral purity with a highly developed sense of public duty. They are giving their knowledge, experience, and labor to military-patriotic indoctrination and accomplishing the assigned matter with enthusiasm and creative inspiration.

An harmonious system for instructing cadres and public activists has been formed in many committees, assemblies, seminars, and conferences are conducted regularly, and other forms for political indoctrination and to raise qualifications are used.

All this helped to raise the role of the leading personnel of committees, training and sports organizations, and our activists in indoctrinational work.

The speaker said that, at the same time, there are shortcomings in work with cadres and public activists. Some committees are not sufficiently persistent and purposeful in implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee concerning further improvement in the indoctrination of the leading personnel and public activists and teaching them the practice of military-patriotic work. This pertains, in particular, to the Kostromskiy obkom and the rayon and city DOSAAF committees subordinate to it. Systematic training of cadres of activists was not organized here and they are poorly attracted to indoctrinational work.

Serious shortcomings in work with public activists and leading personnel of the defense society were also noted in the Tadzhik SSR and the Tuva and Sakhalin DOSAAF organizations.

A. I. Pokryshkin stressed that special concern must be displayed for improving the training and indoctrination of sports workers and, primarily, instructors and coaches of clubs, training organizations, and children-youth sports-technical schools.

It is very important to improve the training and indoctrination of personnel in the course of practical work in the future, too. Assistance in the course of accomplishing tasks and monitoring the execution of instructions of higher organs and of decisions which have been adopted should be a decisive and effective method here.

In his speech at the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed again that it is necessary to improve control and raise performance discipline. DOSAAF committees should draw conclusions from these instructions, improve their work style, and raise its level and effectiveness.

Here, it is important that a creative atmosphere be developed and maintained in every possible way in the defense society's collectives and that the public be widely involved in the work. The DOSAAF committees must make skillful use of local capabilities and resources and, on this basis, should successfully accomplish the honorable and important tasks which are assigned to the defense society by our party and government.

A. I. Pokryshkin noted that now a movement has been widely initiated in the entire country and in the defense society's organizations for a worthy greeting for the

26th CPSU Congress, for accomplishing the plans of the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, and for the creation of the material and organizational preconditions for fruitful work in the forthcoming five-year plan. The successful accomplishment of the assigned tasks is an examination of the maturity of our leading workers and of all committees.

"Each congress opened new horizons before our party and the country," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the June (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. "I am confident that the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to determine the strategy and tactics of the struggle for the forthcoming stage of communist construction, will be like this." For the DOSAAF organizations, to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner means assisting in every possible way in strengthening the country's defensive capability and training the workers for the defense of the motherland.

An important role in raising the quality of all work is allotted to socialist competition as an effective means for mobilizing the society's members for the accomplishment of practical tasks and bringing them up in a spirit of personal responsibility for public and production matters. We can say, noted the speaker, that the majority of the DOSAAF organizations are accomplishing additional, loftier socialist obligations successfully and are working persistently on improving indoctrinational and organizational activity.

A new tide of creative energy among the DOSAAF members was caused by the decisions of the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at it, and the documents of the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The decisions of the party's Central Committee plenum should form the basis of the work of all our organizations in preparing for a worthy greeting for the all-union forum of communists.

It is the task of DOSAAF committees to contribute to the ideological tempering of the Soviet people with all their activity and to mold in them a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, boundless devotion to the Communist party and the Soviet government, and constant readiness for the selfless defense of the socialist fatherland. In the future, too, we should ensure the unity of the military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth, their practical instruction in the principles of military affairs, and high physical tempering.

#### Central Committee Decree

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Decree of the 5th DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, issued 20 November, Moscow: "On the Course of Accomplishment of the CPSU Central Committee's Decree 'On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work' and Tasks to Improve the Practical Activity of DOSAAF Organizations"]

[Text] The country's workers, rallied closely around the Communist Party and having initiated a mass patriotic movement for the successful completion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan and a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, are displaying high political consciousness and public activity and are models of labor heroism. They greeted the results of the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee with deep satisfaction.

The Soviet people completely approve and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet state and the indefatigable practical activity of the Politburo and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, on the implementation of the foreign-policy course of the 24th-25th Party Congresses which is directed toward the comprehensive strengthening of the fraternal alliance of socialist countries, support of the national-liberation struggle, and toward peaceful coexistence and the preservation and development of international detente. They are filled with resolve to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the socialist motherland in every possible way and to implement persistently the grandiose program of communist construction.

Members of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy are making a worthy contribution to the national creative work. After the 25th CPSU Congress the defense society took a new step forward in accomplishing the tasks assigned to them by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. The DOSAAF organizations became organizationally stronger under the leadership of party organs and the level of their practical activity was raised.

In implementing the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," the DOSAAF committees together with trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniye [Knowledge] Society, commanders and political organs of troop units, military commissariats, civil defense staffs, and other public and state organizations are accomplishing practical measures which have been elaborated by the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee on realizing the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and are mastering the practice of an integrated solution for indoctrinational tasks. As a result of this, military-patriotic work began to be conducted more specifically and interestingly, its scientific and ideological-political level and effectiveness were raised, and new propaganda forms are being introduced. Its connection with the accomplishment of the practical tasks facing the defense organizations began to be implemented more purposefully.

These tasks are being accomplished effectively and with quality in the DOSAAF organizations of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, the city of Moscow, the Tatar ASSR, and Bryanskaya, Smolenskaya, and a number of other oblasts.

The role of public activists, the periodic press, and the DOSAAF Publishing House in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the defense society's members was raised.

The quality of training specialists for the Armed Forces and their practical training were improved somewhat on the basis of an improvement in the training process and political-indoctrinational work with draftees. The majority of the DOSAAF training organizations are providing good replacements for the Armed Forces who are able to accomplish their military duty with honor and dignity. The highest results in this work were attained by the DOSAAF organizations of Georgia, Lithuania, Armenia, and the Tul'skaya, Omskaya, Volgogradskaya, and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts.

In training personnel of mass technical professions for the national economy, along with improving the system of instruction more attention began to be devoted to indoctrinational work which contributes to the deep understanding of the tasks for the defense of the socialist fatherland by the society's members.

In implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the DOSAAF committees are accomplishing measures for the further development of technical and military-applied types of sport, for raising their role in the physical and moral upbringing of the youth, and for developing in the boys and girls lofty moral-volitional qualities which are necessary for the active builders of communism and skillful and courageous defenders of the motherland.

The effectiveness of socialist competition continues to grow in DOSAAF organizations as an effective method to increase the activity of DOSAAF members in mass defense work and to indoctrinate them in a spirit of personal responsibility for the historic fates of the socialist motherland.

At the same time, the plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee notes that some committees of the defense society were unable to accomplish a decisive turn of all work in the direction of raising the quality and effectiveness of indoctrinational and organizational activity in accordance with the requirements of the 25th Party Congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work."

Individual leading DOSAAF organs, and especially the DOSAAF Central Committees of Tadzhikistan and Krasnoyarskiy kray, Kaluzhskaya, and several other oblast committees are not mastering the practice of an integrated accomplishment of indoctrinational tasks with sufficient efficiency and are not adopting effective measures to improve military-patriotic propaganda and expand its forms and methods and accomplish them with better quality. Many committees have not yet attained a high level of activity and combat vitality of all primary organizations or their transformation into centers of military-patriotic and mass defense work.

Some committees, and in particular the DOSAAF Central Committees of Estonia and the Vologodskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Permskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya, and Udmurtskaya oblast committees are not utilizing available capabilities in full measure to raise the quality of training specialists for the Armed Forces and to improve political-indoctrinational work among the draftees who are being trained in the DOSAAF training organizations. As a result of this, a portion of the DOSAAF school graduates have insufficient professional, moral-psychological, and physical training.

Defense-sports work is poorly organized in the DOSAAF organizations of Orlovskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts and the Yakut, Mordvinian, and Dagestan ASSR's, and proper attention is not devoted to the molding of lofty moral-volitional and moral qualities in the sportsmen.

In individual organizations, no proper concern is manifested for people and the formation of a healthy microclimate in the collectives, and indoctrinational work at a number of production enterprises is being improved slowly. The material and technical base of the defense organizations for indoctrinational work is not developing with sufficient activity and purposefulness.

To improve the activity of the defense society's committees in implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee on further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work, the plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee /decrees/ [in boldface]:



1. The DOSAAF Central Committees of union republics and kray and oblast DOSAAF committees are to continue to improve the system for the military-patriotic indoctrination of the defense society's members in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work." Henceforth, too, they are to raise the effectiveness of military-patriotic work persistently and systematically, intensify its specificity, strengthen its ties with the practical tasks of the defense organizations, and ensure the unity of content and forms of indoctrinational work, word and deed, and the integrity and continuity of the process of indoctrinating the youth in the labor and training collectives, DOSAAF educational and sports organizations, and at places of residence of the boys and girls.

Struggle decisively against formalism in military-patriotic propaganda and achieve a rise in the indoctrinational role of individual work with the society's members, the measures being conducted, and their ideological and emotional influence on the consciousness and feelings of the workers and the youth.

In accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee, the following should be at the center of attention of DOSAAF committees and organizations in the future, too: molding in the members of the defense society boundless devotion to the Communist Party, love for the socialist motherland, and a deep and comprehensive understanding of the patriotic duty and constitutional obligations in raising the economic and defensive might of the socialist fatherland. Continue to improve work on explaining the Lenin precepts, requirements of the CPSU, and provisions of the Soviet constitution on the defense of the motherland, the essence and significance of revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions, and the missions of the Soviet Armed Forces under contemporary conditions. Expose convincingly imperialism's aggressive intrigues and the provocative anti-Soviet activity of the Beijing hegemons and disclose the necessity for high revolutionary vigilance and constant readiness to defend the historic achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution with weapon in hand.

2. The DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics and the kray, oblast, city, and rayon DOSAAF committees are to continue work on improving the leadership of military-patriotic work in the organizations of the defense society and raise it to the level of requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and the missions of communist indoctrination of the Soviet people.

Adopt additional measures to improve the practice of the integrated accomplishment of indoctrinational tasks and introduce widely long-range planning of military-patriotic work in all elements of the defense society. Study systematically and deeply and analyze the status of military-patriotic propaganda and the content, direction, and effectiveness of mass-political and agitation-propaganda measures, and generalize and spread the favorable experience in military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth.

Concentrate special attention on further improvement and perfection of military-patriotic work in the DOSAAF primary organizations and raise their role in every possible way in the moral-political and military-technical training of the workers and the youth for the defense of the motherland. Ensure the accomplishment of the requirements of the DOSAAF Regulation concerning the creation of public commissions on military-patriotic work and speakers' groups with the committees of primary

organizations, expand the material base for indoctrinational work, and make wide use of technical propaganda means and graphical agitation.

In the interests of the integrated accomplishment of indoctrinational tasks, the coordination of personnel and equipment, and enrichment of the forms and methods for accustoming the workers and youth to active military-patriotic and mass-defense work, expand the ties of DOSAAF organizations with trade unions, the Komsomol, the Znaniye Society, commanders and political organs of troop units, military commissariats, civil defense staffs, organs of popular education and vocational and technical education, and other state and public organizations. Skillfully combine the propagandizing of ideas on the defense of the fatherland with the dissemination of military-technical knowledge.

Improve the practice of participation in the conduct of the all-union trip of Komsomols and youth to places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory of the Soviet people and the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" military-sports games, and raise their significance in training youths for service in the Armed Forces.

3. The editors of the newspapers SOVETSKIY PATRIOT and PATRIOT BAT'KIVSHCHINY and the journals VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, KRYL'YA RODINY, ZA RULEM, and RADIO, and the DOSAAF Publishing House are to continue work on raising the ideological level and effectiveness of their presentations and see that the DOSAAF publications have their own "character" and their own range of basic subjects and provide materials in a style and format inherent in them. Expand the subject matter and raise the quality of propaganda materials. Illuminate the Marxist-Leninist propositions on the defense of the socialist fatherland and their implementation and the military-patriotic and mass-defense work of the DOSAAF organizations comprehensively and deeply, generalize leading experience efficiently and assist in its dissemination in every possible way, and disclose shortcomings which are present.

4. The presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, the DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, and kray and oblast committees of the defense society are to ensure further improvement in work on indoctrinating leading cadres and raise their ideological-political level and professional training. Develop a sense of personal responsibility for the state of affairs on the assigned sector and teach the practice of indoctrinational work. Persistently implement the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to the effect that the contemporary leader must combine organically party spirit with profound competence and discipline with initiative and a creative approach to the matter. When instructing and indoctrinating personnel, develop in them efficiency, devotion to principle, irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and the ability to work with people and react to criticism and articles in the press correctly and in good time. Combine a concerned attitude toward personnel with a high level of demandingness toward them and do not permit a spirit of conciliation toward those who have a careless attitude toward matters and violate discipline and the standards of socialist morals and ethics.

At seminars and conferences of leading personnel of all DOSAAF elements and at central and zonal courses for the retraining of the defense society's personnel, devote more attention to theoretical problems, leadership and control practice in DOSAAF organizations, and the exchange of experience in organizational and indoctrinational activity.

Attract public activists widely to improve military-patriotic work in the DOSAAF collectives and strengthen the public organs of committees in an organized manner. Staff them with politically mature and energetic people with initiative from among generals, admirals, officers, warrant officers (priyarschik and nichman), sergeants and petty officers, and soldiers and seamen who are in the reserve and retired and with personnel of party, trade-union, and Komsomol organs, the Znaniye Society, and other organizations.

Display constant concern for propagandists, lecturers, and speakers, improve methodological and information work with them, and raise their role as organizers and direct participants in the indoctrinational process.

5. The DOSAAF USSR Central Committee plenum stresses the necessity for further improvement in training the youth for military service and in instilling in draftees lofty moral-political, psychological, and physical qualities and the professional skills which are necessary for the accomplishment of tasks in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Committees and leaders of DOSAAF training organizations are to improve the content and methodological level of the training-indoctrinational process and ensure the organic unity of the training and indoctrination of the future servicemen.

Display constant concern for raising the ideological and organizational level of political-indoctrinational work among the draftees who are being trained in the DOSAAF training organizations. Using other forms of indoctrination, explain to the students convincingly and clearly the significance of their training in DOSAAF schools and clubs for the successful accomplishment of their military duty on political lessons and political-information sessions. Attract the students more widely to active participation in public-political life.

Raise the role and significance of teachers and masters in the indoctrination of the students, teach them the practice of indoctrinational work, and raise their responsibility for the final results of the future servicemen's training. Establish the strict monitoring of the accomplishment of the procedure for working with the permanent staff of the DOSAAF schools.

In training technical specialists for the national economy, raise the indoctrinational role of the training process in schools, sports-technical clubs, and in the courses, conduct military-patriotic measures, and assist the trainees to active participation in mass-defense and sports work.

6. Committees and leaders of DOSAAF training and sports organizations are to consider as the primary task of defense-sports work a further rise in the mass nature of technical and military-applied types of sport and the sportsmen's skill and the winning of the leading position in international competitions by Soviet sportsmen.

Make more complete use of technical and military-applied types of sport as an important means for the spiritual-volitional and moral indoctrination of the youth, confirmation of an active life's position in them, and preparation for the defense of the motherland. Develop in the sportsmen a sense of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, consciousness of public duty and personal responsibility for a rise in sports skill, and readiness to defend the motherland's sports honor in international competitions in a worthy manner.

Raise the role of sports-technical clubs and sports clubs of training organizations as organizational-methods centers for the development of technical and military-applied types of sport. Persistently achieve a further rise in the training-methods level of the coaching personnel and the effective use of sports structures, equipment, and property. Assist the society's primary organizations to conduct active defense-sports work directly at the enterprises and in the kolkhozes, institutions, schools, and educational institutions.

Make wide use of the experience of organizational and indoctrinational work which was accumulated by public and sports organizations in the period of preparation for and conduct of the 22d Olympic Games and the competitions of the 7th Sports Festival of the Peoples of the USSR.

Committees and leaders of training and sports organizations are to work out and implement measures for the propaganda support of mass competitions in technical and military-applied types of sport and practice the conduct of sports festivals, demonstrations by sportsmen, and ceremonial rites on the occasion of rewarding the winners and awarding sports titles of honor.

7. The presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, the DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, and kray and oblast committees of the defense society are to continue the build-up of the material-technical base for the conduct of indoctrinational work and to display concern for equipping DOSAAF Houses, Lenin rooms, libraries, and museums with the necessary political-educational equipment. Raise the efficiency and combat vitality of graphical agitation and make better use of technical propaganda means, literature, the press, and motion pictures in indoctrinational work. Strengthen practical collaboration with cultural-educational and film-rental institutions and, jointly with them, conduct military-patriotic work among the population more completely and effectively with the use of works of art and the cinema. Devote more attention to the conduct of military-patriotic measures which are connected with places of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, in museums, and at monuments and memorial complexes.

8. The plenum charges the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, the DOSAAF Central Committees of the union republics, and kray and oblast committees of the defense society to develop fraternal ties with the defense and sports organizations of the countries in the socialist commonwealth in the future, too. Improve the content and forms for the exchange of experience in the international indoctrination of the workers and youth and their training for the defense of socialism's achievements. Increase the activity of DOSAAF representatives in international organizations.

Make wider use of international ties to propagandize the achievements of the USSR in the building of communism, the Soviet way of life, and in the interests of strengthening the unity and friendship of the peoples of the socialist countries

9. Committees and leaders of training and sports organizations and production enterprises are to raise persistently the organizational level, effectiveness, and indoctrinational role of socialist competition. Continue work on mobilizing DOSAAF members for the successful completion of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, and for the attainment of new successes in military-patriotic, mass-defense, training and sports work, and production activity in the 11th Five-Year Plan.



In organizing competition, prevent formalism, display creative initiative, and consider and make more complete use of available capabilities and reserves. Increase publicity on the competition, propagate leading experience widely, and note and effectively encourage the innovators and leaders.

The plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee assures the Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo, and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that the members of the defense society are doing everything necessary for accomplishment of the tasks assigned and are marking the 26th Congress of the Communist Party with new successes in military-patriotic work and in training the workers for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

#### Mosyaykin Report

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Report on information report by Lt Gen V. V. Mosynaykin, deputy chairman of DOSAAF USSR Central Committee at 5th Plenum of DOSAAF USSR Central Committee in Moscow, 20 November 1980: "On the Work of the Presidium and Presidium Bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee During the Period between the 4th and 5th Plenums of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee"]

[Text] All the practical activity of the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee after the 4th plenum (29 May 1979) was directed toward accomplishing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the November (1979) and June (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the requirements which follow from the decree of the party's Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," and the decisions of the society's 8th All-Union Congress and subsequent plenums of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee.

In defining the tasks for accomplishing the decisions of the June (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted a decree on 25 June of this year, "On the tasks of DOSAAF organizations for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," and it approved a plan of basic measures on this question. The struggle for accomplishment of the decisions of the June and October (1980) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the conduct of a broad complex of measures for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress are now the main direction in the activity of each committee and of all authorized workers and activists of the defense society. These questions became the subject of a principled discussion both at report meetings which are taking place and at conferences in the primary DOSAAF organizations.

Being guided by the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 7 May 1966 and by the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the defense society, the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee devoted special attention to raising further the activity and combat vitality of the primary organizations and to their transformation into genuine centers of mass-defense work. The level of leadership of their activity during this period was studied in the DOSAAF committees of the Moldavian SSR and the Volgogradskaya, Kostromskaya, Minskaya, Novgorodskaya, and other oblasts.

The further upsurge of mass-defense work in the society's primary organizations was assisted by the decree, "On raising the role of rayon (city) DOSAAF committees in the direction of the defense society's primary organizations in light of the requirements of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress," which was adopted by the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee in August 1979.

This June, the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee approved the organizational-methods recommendations for mass-defense work in the primary organizations.

At the same time, it is noted that the level and effectiveness of organizational-mass work still does not meet contemporary requirements in full measure and available possibilities for its improvement are not completely used. The decisions of the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress concerning the transformation of each primary organization into a center for mass-defense work and concerning the raising of the level of leadership of their activity on the part of the society's rayon (city) committees are being implemented slowly.

The practical activity of the defense society's committees was studied during trips of personnel of the directorates and departments of the DOSAAF Central Committee on individual goal-oriented questions as well as during combined checks of DOSAAF organizations of the Ukrainian SSR, the Bashkir and Kabardino-Balkarian ASSR's, and the Kalininskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts.

During the period which has elapsed, questions of the work of DOSAAF committees were discussed 12 times at the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee.

The presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee devoted constant attention to questions of the organization and leadership of socialist competition. In the interests of a more objective evaluation of the results of competition between DOSAAF organizations, a procedure for summing up its results was worked out and approved. Organizational work of the committees in the direction of socialist competition was studied in the defense collectives of the Latvian SSR and the Omskaya and other oblasts.

The following questions were discussed for this period at sessions of the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee: concerning the results of accomplishment of socialist obligations by DOSAAF organizations for the year 1979 and the initiation of competition in 1980; concerning the accomplishment of obligations by the initiators of the competition; and concerning the further propagation and introduction of the initiative of the Rostovites, "Work without laggards."

This July, the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted a decree, "On the initiation of socialist competition among DOSAAF organizations for a worthy greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress," which recommended to the society's committees and organizations that they adopt increased socialist obligations directed toward the early accomplishment and overaccomplishment of the plans for 1980 and the five-year plan as a whole.

To improve organizational-mass work the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee accomplished the direction of the preparation and

conduct of election meetings and conferences which were conducted in the society's organizations in accordance with the decision of the 4th plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee from October 1979 through January 1980.

Presidium members and responsible associates of the DOSAAF Central Committee apparatus participated in the work of 75 conferences of oblast and kray defense organizations. The results of the reports and elections and the tasks for the accomplishment of the decisions which were adopted, remarks, and suggestions of the society's members were considered and discussed at the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee. On the whole, the election campaign proceeded in an organized manner and on a high ideological-political level with the active participation of the majority of DOSAAF members.

At the same time, the presidium bureau, directorates, and departments of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee disclosed shortcomings in the period of the election campaign in the society's organizations. In a number of places, some meetings and conferences took place with low activity of DOSAAF members and their unsubstantiated postponement was permitted. The Bol'shesosnovskiy and Yelovskiy DOSAAF RK's [rayon committee] of Permskaya oblast and the Novoselitskiy DOSAAF RK of Stavropol'skiy kray received an unsatisfactory grade for the reporting period.

Recently, more attention has begun to be devoted to questions of the systematic and effective training of leading cadres and activists at seminars and training-methods assemblies. As a rule, they are conducted on the basis of leading DOSAAF organizations with the broad exchange of work experience on the main directions of the society's activity. The all-union seminar of deputy chairmen of DOSAAF committees for organizational-mass work and military-patriotic propaganda took place in an active manner this September in the city of Volgograd.

Forms of moral and material incentive began to be employed more widely in indoctrinational work with cadres and public activists. After the 4th plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee alone, more than 5,000 workers and activists of the society were awarded the Badge of Honor of DOSAAF USSR.

During the elapsed period, the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee continued to be engaged with questions on the further improvement of military-patriotic work and the introduction of an integrated approach to the indoctrination of the defense society's members.

In the process of organizational work on implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," there was a strengthening of DOSAAF's ties and joint practical activity with the trade unions and the Komsomol, troop units, military commissariats, political organs, the Znaniye Society, the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and other public organizations and state organs.

Together with the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Trade-Union Council], the Komsomol Central Committee, and the central committee of the trade union of cultural workers questions of military-patriotic and mass-defense work were studied in the Latvian SSR, Krasnodarskiy kray, and Amurskaya, Moskovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Smolenskaya, Taldy-Kurganskaya, and other oblasts. In connection with this, the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee together with the central

committee of the trade union of cultural workers, the Board of the All-Union Znaniye Society, and the Soviet War Veterans Committee adopted a number of decrees directed toward a further raising of the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination of the workers and the youth and their training for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

To expand military-patriotic propaganda and spread military and military-technical knowledge among the population, more attention was devoted to the creation and activity of DOSAAF Houses as training-methods centers for military-patriotic and mass-defense work. The speaker analyzed shortcomings in military-patriotic indoctrination.

The time which has elapsed after the 4th plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee was a period of further improvement in the training of specialists for the Armed Forces. With consideration of contemporary requirements new training programs, organizational-methods instructions for the 1980/81 training year, plans of measures for improving the training and retraining of instructor and teacher personnel and for the development of the training-material base, and other normative documents were developed. Work on improving the manning structure of the training organizations, their consolidation and amalgamation, and the strengthening of DOSAAF schools with cadres of leading personnel was conducted locally.

Reports of the society's committee leaders were heard regularly at the presidium bureau and in the corresponding directorates of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee on the results of the checks. This year, questions on the status of training of specialists for the Armed Forces and measures for its improvement were examined at the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee.

Next, Comrade V. Mosyaykin dwelled on defects in the training and indoctrination of students of the DOSAAF schools.

Improvement in the training of personnel for the mass technical professions continued. The society's organizations achieved some increase in the volumes and a rise in the quality of training specialists for the national economy as well as an improvement in the equipping of the training-material base. The Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR worked out recommendations for improving the planning of work of the DOSAAF organizations in training personnel for the mass technical professions.

The presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee continued to realize the requirements of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society concerning the further development of military-technical types of sport. In 1980, the all-union scientific-practical conference was devoted to this important question. An integrated long-range plan for the development of sports up to 1990 is being worked out and a collection of guidance documents on technical and military-applied types of sport is being prepared for publication. The Single All-Union Sports Classification for the Years 1981-1984 has been revised.

Each year five- to seven-day training-methods assemblies and seminars are conducted with sports personnel in all types of sport. In July 1980, the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted a decree on the question, "On the status and measures for further improvement in the training and retraining of sports personnel in DOSAAF organizations in light of the requirements of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Society and the 3d plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee."



At the same time, individual DOSAAF organizations are not displaying proper concern for attracting the broad masses of the youth to lessons with technical and military-applied types of sport.

In implementing the decree of the 4th plenum, the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee solved problems connected with the build-up and expansion of the society's material-technical base. For these purposes, a long-range plan of measures for capital construction and material-technical support of the DOSAAF organizations was worked out. Checking the course of construction was intensified.

After the 4th plenum, the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee continued work on improving the financial and administrative activity in the society's organizations.

Measures have been adopted to improve the direction of monitoring and auditing work. More attention began to be devoted to the practical activity of the auditing commissions. Their work was studied in the Karel'skaya and Tambovskaya oblast organizations. The presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted the appropriate decrees in accordance with the materials from checks. This year, an all-union seminar of chairmen of auditing commissions of republic, kray, and oblast society organizations was conducted in the city of Kazan'. In June 1980, the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee approved a new "Statute on DOSAAF Auditing Commissions."

At the same time, some DOSAAF committees are not devoting proper attention to this important sector of organization-mass work.

In implementing the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society, the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee continued to improve DOSAAF's collaboration with defense and sports organizations of the socialist commonwealth countries in its practical activity. Multilateral and bilateral meetings were accomplished systematically; these permitted an exchange of work experiences, working out a common point of view on questions of practical activity, planning joint measures to strengthen fraternal friendship, and coordinating plans for sports ties.

The presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee accomplished the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the 8th All-Union Congress of the Defense Society and, in the elapsed period, adopted measures to improve the style of their practical activity.

A number of measures have been implemented on making more active the work of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee's permanent commissions which regularly conduct their own sessions and work out specific recommendations for DOSAAF committees on the basic directions of the society's activity. In 1979, material on the work experience of the permanent commissions was sent to the DOSAAF organizations. This August, the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee adopted a decree on the work of the permanent commission on questions of military-patriotic propaganda and measures for its permanent improvement.

During the period which has passed, the planning of the work of the presidium and the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and the quality of preparation

of materials introduced for their discussion were improved. The activity of members of the bureau and the presidium of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee when examining urgent problems in the practical activity of the defense society increased and more specific suggestions began to be introduced which were directed toward a further rise in the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass-defense, training, and sports work. Ten sessions of the presidium and 65 sessions of the presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee took place after the 4th plenum. During this time, about 3,000 letters reached the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR and were considered.

It is noted that the presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee have not yet attained high results in the work of many DOSAAF committees and organizations or a radical improvement in the quality and effectiveness of military-patriotic, mass-defense, and sports work.

The presidium and presidium bureau of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee are evaluating shortcomings which are present critically and are adopting measures to raise the quality and effectiveness of all aspects of the society's practical activity in light of the decisions of the October (1980) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions which follow from the speech at it by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

#### Work of Auditing Commission Reviewed

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "In the Central Auditing Commission of DOSAAF USSR"]

[Text] The regular session of the DOSAAF USSR auditing commission took place. The report by the commission's chairman, G. Tomilin, on the activity of the DOSAAF USSR Central Auditing Commission from the time of its election at the 8th All-Union Congress of the Society was heard at the session.

In the report and speeches it was stressed that in implementing the decisions of the 8th DOSAAF Congress on improving financial monitoring the commission, in accordance with annual plans, periodically audited the financial and administrative activity of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and the central clubs, enterprises, and administrative organizations directly subordinate to it. The commission systematically checked the state of affairs concerning the consideration of letters in the central apparatus and editorial boards of the society's newspaper and journals. The program of action which was planned for 1977-1980 has been completely accomplished. The majority of the central organizations have been audited two or three times each.

In the course of checks, attention was turned to the receipt and expenditure of the society's membership dues and funds, the development of financial plans, the implementation of the DOSAAF budget, and production-administrative and planning-economic activity of the society's enterprises. An analysis of the checks of execution of the financial plans and assignments by types of the society's activity shows the reality of income and expenditures. The uninterrupted financing of all measures organized by the Central and local DOSAAF committees was ensured due to the growth in income which was achieved.

The audits which were conducted contributed to an improvement in the financial-administrative activity of the DOSAAF organizations. Materials and financial resources are utilized more efficiently in the plants and clubs and responsibility for the expenditure of monetary resources, the observance of financial and personnel discipline, and the care of public property was raised. DOSAAF plants are profitable enterprises which are coping with the accomplishment of planned tasks for volume, profit, and output of production. The expenditure of funds by the central clubs was accomplished within the limits of estimated allocations.

The conduct of audits and checks was combined with rendering assistance to supervisors and bookkeeping and accounting personnel in eliminating shortcomings and violations in production and financial work of enterprises, central clubs, and administrative organizations. The method of repeated check inspections which is increasing the responsibility of functionaries for the elimination of shortcomings which have been disclosed and their prevention in the future has become a firm part of the commission's work. The results of each audit and check were brought up for consideration by the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and the appropriate decisions were adopted in accordance with them.

At the same time, it was noted at the session of the commission that the requirements of the normative documents concerning the conduct of cash and bank operations and in calculations concerning accountable sums are still not observed in full measure everywhere. Individual shortcomings in the expenditure of funds were present at some installations and unauthorized additional payments to wages were permitted. In some places the established procedure for dropping fixed capital and other material valuables from accountability was violated and proper measures were not adopted to clear the sums of debtor and creditor liabilities. Individual enterprises are taking insufficiently stepped-up plans for profits, permit a lead in the growth of the average wage as opposed to the growth in labor productivity, and are not accomplishing plans for product lists and variety of products produced. Unproductive expenditures continue to occur.

It was decided to ensure the more effective conduct of document audits of DOSAAF organizations to the full extent of their production and financial-administrative activity in the future. Attention was turned to raising the quality and effectiveness of audits, intensifying the monitoring of implementation of recommendations based on the results of the audits, and rendering more assistance to enterprises, clubs, and administrative organizations in eliminating shortcomings and violations disclosed by the checks. The necessity to impose higher demands on the organizations being audited during the audits and for a principled and uncompromising attitude toward instances of violation of state and financial discipline and attempts at fraud and infringements on public property was pointed out.

The plan for the work of the Central Auditing Commission of DOSAAF USSR for the year 1981 was considered and approved at the session.

An executive of the DOSAAF Central Committee, V. Sysoyev, the first deputy chairman of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, Colonel General A. Odintsov, and chiefs of directorates of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee, B. Morozov and D. Tsydenov, took part in the work of the session of the Central Auditing Commission of DOSAAF USSR.

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